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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII.--NO. 53.

RFUGE OF OPPRESSION. From the Christian Register.

ORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN UNITARIANS ON SLAVERY.

Nowithstanding the number of documents have been exchanged between some of the have been exchanged between the printing of this country and of Great Britain, the many who are ranked with that denomon this side of the water are still in the k as to the meaning of all this correspondence, have followed in our minds and with watchest the whole course of proceedings thus d and perhaps a few words by way of reent may help out a more complete me readers. .

t is within the memory of those among us who reached mature age, that some sixteen years small number of men and women, connect-th our churches in Boston and the neighbora rmall number of men and women, connectation our churches in Boston and the neighborholder. They adopted such opinions and enapon such a course of action, as seemed to lone likely to rouse the community to a the iniquity of Slavery, and to compel to iniquity of slavery, and to compel to iniquity measures for its overthrow. their earnestness of spirit became sometimes their earnestness of spirit became sometimes bearing and unscrupulous, they themselves do at all deny. That their faults of temper and of to have been exaggerated, in a general and minate censure of the whole party, all canist admit There is something so ous in the institution of Slavery, and in all wand processes which are required to susit that no individual of an honest heart can at himself with its iniquities, without beensely and even passionately excited on Excepting a few among them, whose e and temper they do not justify, we hold olitionists as acquitted to their own cones for their own ca nest and uncompromishave applied tests to others thathers have not recognized as just, it could reely be but that they would misjudge some of

night they had a right to expect the zealous cothe ministers and of the prominent hurches. They were to a great exn in our Churches. at disappointed in their expectations. Not bemise a single minister among us ever opened his to vindicate Slavery, to palliate its wrong, or repress true Christian action upon it; but be-use sermons and prayers, associations and con-citions did not speak out upon the iniquity in a ficiently emphatic way, and with such epithets would meet the state of feeling in the hearts of most zealous Abolitionists. From a cause itself in its origin, differences involving mid and mutual misunderstandings have arisen, me among us believed in full sincerity, and refore declared, that the course pursued by the therefore declared, that the course pursued by the Abolitionists tended to embitter the South, to rouse most dangerous passions about an evil which and to engage the time and tention which might have been most wisely spent concili tory and practical measures. It was also arged that emancipation would do but half of Christian justice to the slaves; that as they had bratalized by the wrongs which they had endured for many generations, it would be down gle enjoyment of liberty, just as it would be for finner to turn his oxen into the snow-covered ch stress upon these considerations, those who not sympathize with the proceedings of some the Abolitionists insisted that a whole train of useres, dictated by humanity and justice, inlying the spread of information, patient removal of prejudices, appeals to whatever of good might what in a blunted heart, and, more than all, wise adefective legislation,—would alone be found redress so tremendous a wrong. ch tersons therefore laid much stress upon at they regarded the more rational, but no less

histian view of Slavery. The Abolitionists, so-called, maintained in their on, that lukewarmness, whether real or only reming, was the most dangerous feeling on this mitter, and that it did more to uphold and ratify savery than did the strongest arguments which might be offered in its support. They observed to supple were the consciences of some of our men, how coldly some of our merchants sked upon the cause of the slave, and how ready were some of those who had business or social reons with the South to drown the appeals of

simple justice in an outery against fanaticism.

The leading Abolitionists determined that on this subject there should be no room to apply the d classical proverb that the middle course is the most safe. They would recognize only two posihs in reference to slavery, and every body with in the circle of their acquaintance must be enrolled voluntarily or compulsorily in the one or the ther party. Certain conditions, well understood those on the spot, though difficult to set forth with all their local significance, were applied to prominent persons, and indeed to every one in proportion to his prominence. If a minister ned or prayed about slavery in a way to satthe views of the Abolitionists, the community would be sure to know it, because the papers would be sure to bear testimony of it. If a miner incessantly introduced the subject in his serwith great warmth upon it, he was remight before the public as having sourced or dis-seated members of his Society by seeking notori-ery as one technically called a Reformer, and he essed the ordeal of the Abolitionists safely. A option to the Liberator, an attendance on M. Savery Conventions, Fairs or Pic-nics, were lenient terms which saved other minisons. Laymen and laywomen were held in their ocial circles were divided, till in many cases two hds who had long loved and respected ther, and whose hearts, as revealed to their Cre-

Abolitionists could recognize people around only as friends of the slave or as dough-faces. This elegant epithet seems to have been coined to the purpose.) There was no liberty of explation or qualification left to any one,—he must called either Anti-Slavery or Pro-Slavery. The insequence was that if any minister or editor ablished anything in condemnation of slavery, it would be readily noticed and copied into the Libis columns, and no matter how strongly any pub-ished decument might condemn slavery, if its ane were not attempered to the true Abolition spirit, the amazed writer would find to his conster-mation his own rebuke of slavery reprinted in the next Liberator under the heading of Pro-Slavery. There was and is indeed abundant matter to fill out that department of the paper from the mean-sided allicitions and the miserpile attempts at inted palliations and the le justification of slavery, which the sad contro-let justification of slavery, which the sad contro-lets has called forth. Still it was evident that the Editor had a relish for inserting under that de-partment of his paper any extract from a sermon or a speech which did not come fully up to the lest-mark of Abstriction. miserable attempts at

showed, the same amount of real sympathy is slave, were sundered for life.

st-mark of Abolitionism.

k was by this course of the Abolitionists, pur-It was by this course of the Abolitionists, purwould be invidious to trace it, that a certain portion of the Unitarian body here, lay and clerical, were stigmatised as Pro-Slavery. And by one of



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.



BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1847.

WEST INDIA APPRENTICESHIP. NO. XVI. Extracts from the Journal of Mojor John B. Colt-

fering before he would have given aid or comfort to the slaveholder in his sin, was publicly spoken of as the greatest Pro-Slavery man in Boston.—
The simple meaning of this highly figurative language being, that he was most sensitive to the waste of energy by the Abolitionists, to the impracticability of their measures, and the unkindness which they used towards their brethren.

While therefore this was well understood to be the meaning of Pro-Slavery here many to whom The negro and colored population are the most emperate people, I verily believe, in the world; there was possibly room for misapprehension. Then letters from this neighborhood to brethren there, and statements made by the living voice, af-English Unitarians would write us letters of remonstrance, stir us up to action, appeal to us on the ground of our professed Christian liberality of soul,

about our position here, and who have had person-al intimacies with American Unitarians. Know-ing too by what processes such Letters are got up and furnished with signatures, we were content to read them without a thought of participating in an answer. Indeed we considered them only as and subjection?

Me leave you, Massa! no, no, Massa; me and you born together, me and you live together, and me

and you die together.'

day?" ' Yes, Massa,' said old Venus.

is a faihtful old hussey for you; but I will not die However, some of our English brethren were the same day if I can, because I should like her to the same day if I can, because I should like her to greatly alarmed by this new manifestation of the Pro-Slavery spirit in our midst, and the result is, another letter of remonstrance, several yards long, beautifully written, signed by fifty-four ministers and about fifteen hundred laymen. The document possesses to us an exceeding high value, as exhibiting the democratic spirit of our brotherhood in Great Britain and Ireland. As every signer annexes his calling or craft to his name, we learn that

ingly, as the first dawnings of a pure light after ages

cers, dry-salters, muffin-bakers, coal-heavers, snuf-fer-makers and wire-workers, &c., profess our When I first undertook my s When I first undertook my special duties, my The document is appropriately suspended in the Office of our offending Secretary. On him lies the burden of the Vice-President. How it will haunt his slumbers and conjure up dread terrors before his guilty soul! Let copies of the document with its signatures be printed and distributed the wind its signatures be printed and distributed the wind its signatures are that any of them who lay the question of reception on the table, and thus the framers of the bill, is surprising. At the same the petition itself is put to sleep. But to-day, Mr. John P. Hale, the new senator from New Hamp- and purest motives, namely: consideration to the domestic negroes, who were obliged to devote the whole of their time to the service of their masters. dies, is more distressing to the negro, than ten days in the house as a domestie. Exclusive of all this,

tion among those who were obliged to serve the longest. As the matter stands at present, this irriance tation or jealousy will be felt by the great body of of the war after this year will cease to be felt." the apprentices the field laborers. If the services of each had been reversed, and the non-predials made to serve six, and the prædials four, the bill would, in my opinion, have been a better one. The matter seemed plain enough, that both classes should matter seemed plain enough, that total that that more about the war than how it ancess then pocacise serve the name number of years, whatever that If they do not have to pay for it, it may continue till might be, and obtain their freedom on the same day. This unfortunate distinction in the periods of service, is cambined with an exceedingly defective registration, which make the probable difficulties of the approaching first of August, 1838, very serious; and to drop a tear for suffering humanity, or make an was it not for the timely precautions taken by Sir effort to look into the business to see what our ru-Evan McGregor, to adjust the classification, it is impossible to calculate the evils likely to arise from those two prolific sources.

### For the Liberator. THE CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

I had the curiosity to examine the file of this pa- to the preceding article or not, is more than I know. per for four weeks, up to the time of the late Mass- But I think it is a very good one, though it might achusetts Gubernatorial election, to see if it pointed have got an accidental insertion there to fill out the out the course that its readers ought to pursue in column. I know of several who take the Cultivator voting for our rulers. I had supposed that the paper who are rabid war men-men who are for conquerprofessed to be an abolition paper, against slavery ing the whole of Mexico and appropriating it to and of course against this Mexican war, commenced their our own use-men who are violently and carried on for the purpose of extending and opposed to Anti-Slavery, and are willing to plant perpetnating the institutions of slavery. I supposed slavery in Mexico-men who said when Gen. also that it was in favor of the Liberty party, and Scott was about to take the city of Mexico that they therefore in favor of voting. But I could not find hoped, if the Mexicans would not give up, that any hints to guide the voter how he should vote, Scott would put them all to the sword-that he whether to vote with the acknowledged war party would kill every soul of them. But I am happy to or any other, or to withhold his vote. But very lit- say that that class of violent war men is small .tle could I find in those papers against slavery at Those above alluded to are readers of the Cultivator all-not half so much as in the general run of the and Olive Branch. They cannot be persuaded to Whig political papers of the day. The Reflector, when under the editorship of Mr. Grosvenor, was a decided anti-slavery paper. It spoke out against slavery, and its influence was felt; but oh! how de- ocrats-whom others call Loco Focos. These men generated! How is the gold become dim!

The circumstance which called my attention to examine the paper and to make these remarks was withstanding the above gloomy facts, there are a this: A deacon of a Baptist Church where I reside, few Democrats where I reside who abhor the wara man in good standing and in full communion in who are free to express their disapprobation of it. the Baptist society-a man of property, but of very limited information on political affairs, voted at the neeting for State officers on the 8th of November last, for Gen. Caleb Cushing, for Governor of Massachusetts. I was surprised at that, inasmuch as Gov. Briggs is a member of the same denomination, of good standing in the society of Baptists, and of no fault in the eye of the said Deacon, except being a Whig. But Gen. Caleb Cushing was preferred because he was nominated by a party who call them selves Democrats. Although Caleb Cushing has avowed himself a man of blood, and has taken the word to kill the poor Mexicans at the bidding of slaveholding President for the advancement of slave holding interest, and is no Christian; yet a good Baptist Deacon preferred him to Deacon Briggs .-For myself I could not vote for Gov. Briggs, on acount of his calling out the volunteers of Massachu-Gen. Cushing on account of party predilections .-

Christian faith they dropped the sword. THE BOSTON OLIVE BRANCH.

The Olive Branch is also called a Christian paper It professes Christianity. It professes and boasts of having a great circulation. But what is its influ-It does nothing towards exterminating the giant sin of slavery. It gives no offence to slavegant sin of slavery. It gives no offence to slaveholders. It reserves its wrath to expend on abolitionists. It talks louder and harder against conspicuous abolitionists than against conspicuous slaveholders. Against pro-slavery or war editors, it has no controversy, but against anti-slavery and anti-war editors
it holds forth, not the olive branch of peace and good
will have the stalk about 'conquering a peace.' The truth is,
the President wants no peace. His every act, both
leftere and since the war convenement, is fain to reiteate his efforts for peace; as if the facts did not
all show that he desired nothing so much as to see
the only Republic on earth, save our own, humbled, prostrate and bleeding at his feet. Such is
still his desire. To this, and this only, comes all
his talk about 'conquering a peace.' The truth is,
the President wants no peace. His every act, both will, but of hate and war, and of big swelling words of indignity. I am led to these remarks by noticing its effect upon its readers. I know one person in particular, not far from where I reside, who takes no other paper but the Boston Olive Branch, and who has the case of the house and farm where the poor of the town are congregated for support. I hardly over came in contact with a person of such set enmity against abolition and abolitionists, and such mity against abolition and abolitionists, and such honorable peace. He had but to speak the word gross ignorance upon political affairs. He is very and it was done. This was demonstrated beyond abusive to abolitionists-calls them miscreants, enemies of the country, and traitors who ought to be hang. He is equally abusive of conspicuous temperance men-says they are meddling with what does not concern them. Says he expects they will eat and what he shall wear, &c. The only paper he takes is the Boston Olive Branch. He thinks it is the greatest paper and the best paper ever printed.—

This is the blind leading the blind. And thath will be blind leading the blind. And thath will be blind leading the blind. And thath will be blind leading the blind. The blind leading the blind leading the blind leading the blind. This is the blind leading the blind. And both will This is the blind leading the blind. And 'both will mon grave. Still the President would stultify the fall,' or have fallen 'into the ditch' of error and delusion. Such papers never will reform the world from slavery, war or intemperance. They are a curse instead of a blessing to community.

BOSTON CULTIVATOR. This paper professes to be, as its title indicates, an it gives too much war news for the improvement of want one quarter or one third of his agricultural an agricultural paper avoid giving any countenance to this war spirit that is abroad in the land, I like to see it cultivate the art of peace as well as to cultivate the soil. In this respect I much prefer the Ploughman. It does not appear to relish this war spirit got up in aid of slavery. In the Cultivator of the 27th I find the following article in a paragraph

I suppose the above paragraph was inserted for the readers of the Cultivator to become reconciled to the war, on the score that it won't cost much, after all. No doubt there are many was care nothing more about the war than how it affects their pockets. doomsday for anything they care. The dreadful loss of life, or the horrid wretchedness it may cause not awaken their sympathy sufficient to cause them ter in the said paper, I find the following:

"For fifteen centuries war has been a standing libel on Christianity, making it a bye-word and a re-proach over the earth."

Whether the above was intended as an antidote read an Anti-slavery paper or pamphlet, nor even a Whig paper that is opposed to the war. They profess to belong to the party who call themselves Demvoted for General Caleb Cushing for Governor of Masschusetts, at the recent election. But not-

## Yours, &c.,

P. S I had forgotten to state, in its place, in the article headed the Reflector, that the Minister over the Baptist Society where the Deacon voted for Gen. Cushing, voted for Deacon Briggs for Governor. and on Thanksgiving day preached a sermon on the horrors of war,' and read freely from Loring Moody's pamphlet entitled 'Facts for the People, TRUTH.

# SELECTIONS.

From the Concord Democrat. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document has been before our readers a week, and has been, we doubt not, generally read. This circumstance will therefore save us the nesetts to serve in this infamous war, but the said Deason could have no such objection. We preferred Gen. Cushing on account of party predilections.— Gen. Cushing on account of party predilections.—
I have ascertained that the good Deacon takes no on the greatest lie of the age, voted by Congress, other paper but the Boston Christian Reflector. Is that 'War exists by the act of Mexico.' That it to be wondered at that he is no more enlightened? What must we think of the religious principles reflected from the said Reflector when it produces such a result? Has it not degenerated?—
There is no evidence that the early Christians ever

There is no evidence that the early Christians ever took part in war, but the contrary. They professed and acted out in their lives, the Gospel of peace and good will to men. As fast as they embraced the Christian faith they dropped the sword.

Christian faith they dropped the sword.

Congress, the Mexican forces were attacked and routed upon their own soil—there is one answer ever ready—that vote of Congress, that system of your country, living in the very midst of

war exists by the act of Mexico"! war exists by the act of Mexico? We desire always to respect the powers that be. We would speak harshly of none in authority.—But we cannot avoid feeling, as we look over this document, that we are indeed fallen on evil times, and that no fear of God or love of truth is in the hearts of our rulers. The President, both in his last year's message and the present, is fain to reitpefore and since the war commenced, proves this. Having tasted blood and met with the patriotic re sistance of a feeble yet determined people, battling for their altars and homes, like the fretted bloodhound, he seems resolved to slake his maddened ambition in the heart's blood of his victim. Talk, indeed, of the President's desire for peace! From the hour when he madly and wickedly plunged this nation into an unconstitutional war, there has nev-er been a moment when he could not have had an all cavil in the late negotiation with Mr. Trist.—
The Mexicans offered to make the desert between the Nueces and the Rio Grande' the boundary, and bind themselves to found no Mexican settlements this side the Rio Grande. In addition to this, they offered us the territory of Upper California, alor wants nothing but an honorable peace! Out upor such hypocrisy.

The President is evidently mad with the ambi-

tion to be a conqueror. Ancillary to this, is his ambition to make slavery the ruling power on this continent. This he rightly calculates can be done agricultural paper. Its motto is 'improve the soil and in no way so certainly as by the aid of a large standing army. Other countries have been enslaved by this agency. And why may not the libtere is one drawback to its useful paper. But there is one drawback to its usefulness, and that is, it gives too much war news for the improvement of the soil or the mind of the farmer. Does the farmer be cut short, the sword must be sheathed and our paper filled with the news of the success of those who are engaged in this wicked, aggressive war for conquest, at the instigation of the slave power that now rules this country? It is not every week that the paper contains so much war news as above stated, but some weeks more than that. I like to have army disbanded, or our liberties are all lost, and Already do the partisans of our conquering President claim for their master absolute authority over the free thought and free speech of this country.—
Already are we told, that, however great may be the stretches of power of which the President may be guilty, we must not open our mouths. Like sheep that are dumb beside their shearers, the people may see the President upturn every fabric of American freedom, and not dare to utter one word against it. To do so, is to oppose the government and be a traitor. In Heaven's name, how much is this short of the most degrading slavery?

We have already extended our remarks beyond

TAll men are born free and equal-with ce ain natural, essential and unalienable rights-amon which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness Three millions of the American people are in hains and slavery-held as chattels personal, and

bought and sold as marketable commodities." PSeventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanen added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub lican, (!!) America every year.

Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation. D' Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and is the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers-a race of monsters unparalleled in their as sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an egreement with hell.

J. BROWN VERRINTON, PRINTER.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

WHOLE NO. 886.

what we intended. We cannot avoid alluding, however, to one or two other topics treated in the message. One of these is the President's recommendation of a tax on tea and coffee. The rebuke message. One of these is the President's recommendation of a tax on tea and coffee. The rebuke he received from the last Congress, in which his friends constituted an overwhelming majority, should have taught him something. He seems determined, however, to learn nothing by experience. Having set his heart to a tax exclusively on free Northern articles, he is resolved to be deterred by no obstacles from accomplishing his purpose. But the most astonishing and infamous proposition ever made by him or any other President, is his ever made by him or any other President, is his recommendation to Congress to make an appro-priation to pay for the Amistad slaves. The cir-cumstances of that case are still, we presume, cumstances of that case are still, we presume, fresh in the recollection of our readers. A cargo of men were stolen in Africa by certain West Indian Spaniards. While upon the high seas, they rose upon their enslavers, released themselves from chains, and came into a port in Connecticut. They were claimed by their pretended owners, as slaves. After a full and fair trial they were adsincted force and permitted to return to their naslaves. After a full and fair trial they were adjudged free, and permitted to return to their native country from which they had been piratically stolen. And now a democratic (?) President of the United States recommends that these 'man-thieves' be paid out of the people's money, the price of the blood and souls of men stolen from their homes and native land! Who can read such a recomdation and not blush to think himself an Ameri-

The following is a copy of an ADDRESS from Women of Scotland to Women of America. The Address is very numerously signed, and was sent to this country by the hands of Henry C. Wright. It is intended that it shall be unrolled and exhibited at Faneuil Hall, during the Fair, this week :-

THE WOMEN OF SCOTLAND TO THE FREE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DEAR SISTERS:

Enjoying freedom ourselves, our desire is, that ssings should be extended to every member of the human family. In your country there are three millions of our fellow-mortals, descended from the same Parent as ourselves, in whose veins oun the same blood as in our own-whose visages bear the same Divine impress-whose hearts are of the same impulses-whose souls must stand before the same judgment-seat, and inhabit the same eternity as our own—who, notwith-standing their being under a Government, the fundamental declaration of whose Constitution is, 'That all are born free and equal,' have, in disregard of any principle of nature and religion, been robbed of their most sacred rights—doomed by the laws of your country to a perpetual and degrading bondage—regarded as beasts of burden—bought and sold as articles of merchandise—all the ties of social life disregarded—the husband and wife the present and the child sold as the ties of social life disregarded—the husband and wife, the parent and the child, subject to be forever separated—deprived of every means of instruction, intellectual and moral—and, above all, denuded of that liberty which is the right of every human being breathing the vital air.

We ask you to pause and reflect on this unseemly and wicked state of things; emancipate yourselves from that bondage of custom or prejude.

ly and wicked state of things; emancipate your-selves from that bondage of custom, or prejudice, or interest, under which you may be laboring; contemplate the horrors of the slave system with an open and candid mind; realise, as far as you can, an adequate conception of the realities of this evil; ascertain in what way you stand connected with it; and, looking at that connection in the light of a final reckoning, decide at once whether slave ry is in future to count upon you as friends or foes.

Our religion teaches that God is the Father of us all, and that freedom is the sacred birthright of all his children. We, therefore, protest against any member of this family robbing any other of this inalienable gift, and call upon all who have escaped the horrors of bondage to break these fet

ers, and let the oppressed go free.

It grieves us to learn that not a few of you, who system of your country, living in the very midst of it, surrounded by those whom God has endowed with the same gifts as yourselves, and who, you cannot deny, are brothers and sisters of that great family to which you belong. They are kept in bondage for your sakes; they are deprived of intellectual, moral and religious culture, that they may the better serve your selfish purposes. There is no necessity impelling you to hold longer over then the rod of the oppressor; you may, if you choose, wash your hands, at once, clean of this evil;—do not imagine that because you have been born and educated in the midst of slavery, that you are guildess, or at least comparatively innocent, however much these unhappy circumstances may have tended to blunt your moral : ensibilities, or to mitigate your guilt when you lived (if it were possible so to live) in ignorance of your criminality; be assured that now, when your attention has een called to the sinfulness of your position, that f you have left in your breasts one single vestige of that moral perception which distinguishes our nature, so long as you stand in any degree identi-fied with slavery, that you are unmitigated trans-gressors of the immutable laws of God's moral

We urge you once more humbly to review the We urge you once more humbly to review the principles of the Christian religion. Ponder well that great commandment which includes all others,—'Leve the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself,'—learn again the spirit of that golden maxim, 'do unto others as ye would they should do unto you.' Are you willing to change conditions with those who are held in bondage by you, or for you? Are you willing to captries your future happiness to the captries of the entrust your future happiness to the caprice of the task-master—at his will to be torn from your hus-band or father, your child or sister, and separated forever? Are your prepared to abandon all your rights, civil and religious—to be deprived of every means of instruction—to be herded as cattle are—sold at the auction block to the highest bidder—your persons to be flogged, abused or destroyed, your persons to be flogged, abused or destroyed, as best suits the purposes of those into whose hands you may fall? If not, then love your neighbor as yourselves, do unto others as ye would they should do unto you,—or at once houestly renounce the professed service of a Master whom you are not willing to obey;—fax better for yourselves, and for the cause of suffering humanity, that you boldly renounce a religion which lays you under restrictions to which you are resilved not to submit, than that you should deceive the world and your ownsalves. In attempting to do what never can be ownselves, by attempting to do what never can done—serve both God and Mammon.

done—serve both God and Manmon.

We would affectionately warn you against attempting to defend your position, by appeals to the supposed practices of Old Testament times. The Bible is only an open book to those who read it with honest hearts; to all others its instructions are sealed up; if your desire in reading is to find an apology for slavery, you will not leave your task disappointed; but if your simple desire is to know the truth and obey it, then the truth shall make yourselves as well as your bondsmen free. Bear it in mind, that our controversy is not with the slavery of bygone times, but with that slavery which exists at this moment in your own land. Let it be tried on its own merits. The only legit. slavery of bygone times, but with that slavery which exists at this moment in your own land. Let it be tried on its own merits. The only legitimate Christian mode of settling this matter, is to judge of it by its fruits. Shut your Bibles, then, till you have analyzed the slave system; till you have, as thoroughly as possible, become acquainted with its character; and then open the sacred

those singular absurdities which such an idle

classification involved, one honored clergyman mong us, whom probably we all revere as a model

of guileless and most Christian conscientiousness, and who would have submitted to any earthly suffering before he would have given aid or comfort

oof from across the water, without first summ

the other side of the ocean. It is the same voice.

dents, knew that it embraced a slaveholder. Some

among us regard the word Unitarian as about as

common genus embracing many species and va-

nexes his calling or craft to his name, we learn that besides 'gentlemen' several respectable green-gro-

The document is appropriately suspended in the

any one who signed that remonstrance,
G. E. E.

shire, moved to receive the petition—of course with a view to its reference to a report and a de-

The total liabilities of all the houses that have

recently failed in England, are said to be one hun-dred and seventeen millions and a half of dollars

THE LIBERATOR.

HURST, while acting under the appointment of the British Government as a Special Magistrale in Barbadoes, during the memorable experiment of ne-gro apprenticeship in the West Indies.

however, the whites drink quantum sufficit for both, and to spare; they are eternally guzzling, to their the meaning of Pro-Slavery here, many to whom the term was attached did not care a straw to rebut shame be it spoken. I have met, in nearly two it, and several ministers and societies around us were freely spoken of in the Abolition prints as being Pro-Slavery. On this side the water the epithet was harmless, because explained by localities. But when these Abolition prints crossed the ocean, and were circulated among the English, who stumble at several of the words which they allege that we have introduced into the language, there was possibly room for misapprehension. in my keeping (as it were) the heels of nearly 10,000 people. I never refused them permission firmed that some of us were pro-slavery. Hints, because the greatest propriety and decorum was too, were thrown out that it would be well if the generally observed on those occasions of merrymaking. I never saw more decent conduct upon such occasions in my life. The sable gallants are polite to their ladies to extravagance, and scrape and how perpetually. I have often asked a young or at any rate try to make us blush for upholding Slavery. Some of our good brethren abroad put their heads together, and resolved to get up a letter of remonstrance, but they were obliged to obtain the facts on which its statements were based intended to have the following evening; they alfrom the zealous Anti-Slavery men here. It was known that some of the American Unitarians had been distinguished in the Abolition cause, and no, Massa, 'tis tea party and quadrilles.' The Joan it was inferred that all whose names were not and Johnny is a barbarous African dance, to more mentioned with this honor, were, of course, as they barbarous music, purely savage. Sambo is life and were represented to be, Pro-Slavery men. The laughing to the core; so much so, that persons (who Letters began to come; respectful in terms, too unhappily give them credit for nothing) assert that uncolled for not to convey a reproach, too weak to effect anything if that reproach had been deserved. Some few among us were inclined to take affront at what they regarded as impertinence, For course of my service in the army, who filled their ourselves we were rather amused than irritated. We indeed marvel that our English brethren, involved only when a negro became a free man, that he in public outrages and iniquities which were sustained by their own government—such as the imposition of a State Church—the exclusiveness of proper training, or knowledge whatever;—for whothe State Universities—the thrusting of opium ever is acquainted with slavery, also knows that down the throats of the Chinese, at the point of the sayonet—the wars of the Scinde,—and the opation of attempts hitherto made to enlighten them; their pression of Ireland-we did marvel that our Eng-

reasons for so doing were plain enough, that they lish brethren, familiar with these public iniquities of their own, which still required wisdom and prudence in those who would successfully oppose them did not make some allowance for others in possibly be formed of negro intellect generally, believe the state of t like circumstances. It never occurred to us to get cause the whole race have been prostrated and enup a letter to them to ask whether they were doing all in their power, and in the best way, to purify the English realm from all its offences against man their power, and in the best way, to purify the English realm from all its offences against man their power, and general treatment of the power is the power of the the English realm from all its offences against man and God. We indeed marvel that our English brethren, any of them, should assume that, professing to be ministers of Christ, we needed their rebeasts of the field, and, above all, they were held (by the whites) in contempt, as a totally distinct ing witnesses to convict us of wrong, and listening race, unworthy of a place among the common herd to our own plea. But we observed that the first English letter, as well as all that have come to us since, lacked the signatures of those whom we most highof mankind. These feelings of the whites were so strongly impressed upon the slaves themselves, that ly esteem and regard, those who know the most it is little wonder they were fully convinced they

echoes from the zealous Anti-Slavery men of our own neighborhood, who, after urging the charge of months past, and upon many occasions, I have ob-Pro-Slavery against some of their brethren here, wished to hear how it would sound if uttered on served, with much pleasure, a very kind feeling growing up between the employers and the appren-Last winter, some few Unitarian ministers hap- tices, particularly between masters and domestics; of un- scarcely a week passes, without two or three volum usual occurrence—were addressed by one of our tary manumissions by employers;—the greater number dod lay-brethren with the request that such of them as had visited England, and had personal acquaintance with any of the English Unitarian Ministers, would join in a hospitable invitation to them small sums. The most pleasant consideration in to visit us at the time of the Spring Anniversaries. They acceded to the request, and afterwards some who had not been abroad added their names. This humble letter of courtesy by some strange process found its way to the public meeting of the British cases came before me yesterday. A Mr. M. came to case came before me yesterday. A Mr. M. came to case came before me yesterday. that he and Venus were born within a week of each

and Foreign Untarian Association. A long and my office, attended by his old cook-maid Venus. warm discussion was started from it, and some of the members were horrified at the report that one of the many Vice-Presidents of our own Unitarian Association, which was one of the Societies our that he and Venus were born within a week of each other, 55 years ago; that she had been for nearly tary, when, in the month of May, 1846, conjuring 40 years a faithful servant and a capital cook. But, p a list of the names of distinguished men over e country who called themselves Unitarians, and said he, turning to old Venus, 'perhaps if I free you, you will leave me in my old age.' placing on it a Carolinian who had shielded the Hon, Mr. Hoar from the rage of slaveholders in his

embassy to Charleston,—li tle did he think what a stake was to depend on his selection. Probably not ten persons who voted the list of Vice-Presi-

'What,' said Mr. M., 'do you mean on the same

Then turning to me, he said :- There, sir, there

health was good; but for the last seven or eight to each of our ministers, so that any of them who may hereafter go abroad, may understand that they are not to expect tea,—nor yet muffins, from they are not to expect tea,—nor yet muffins, from don it; so I am determined to run all risks, and se this grand undertaking to an end in the year 1840. And yet it may end sooner; at least it ought, con-We are gratified to find the firm and liberal sidering the dangerous oversight committed, in expirit which prevailed in the Senate to day. Its tending the services of the field-laborers to six years, ceision was in direct opposition to the course which the House pursued yesterday.

An abolition petition was presented from Indian. The rule of the Senate has hitherto been to terminate in four. How this important circumstance was overlooked by the crown-law advisers, and purest motives, namely : consideration to the which a view to its reference to a report and a to that upon this agitating subject. But we are happy to say this motion was rejected by a decided majority; and the Senator from New Hampshire to themselves. Notwithstanding this, the five days takes nothing by his motion.—Washington Union, work in the field in such a climate as the West Inany distinction in the periods of service in the two classes, would most likely create jealousy and irrita-

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There are in your country a large class, who, not being actually involved in the slave system. imagine that they occupy a neutral position, and are therefore free from the charge of supporting slavery. To such we would say between right and wrong there is no neutral ground. 'He who is not with us is against us,' is the language of One who always spoke the truth; if you are not protesting against slavery, if you have not repudia-ted the fellowship of those who live by its existence, then, according to the statement of Jesus you are not with us, but with those who are agains us. There can be no greater or more fatal error than to imagine, that slavery depends for its existence upon the holders of slaves;—it could not exist a year if left solely to depend upon them for support: they are the mere executors of the religio sentiment of your country on this matter, and would be powerless under a correct public opin ion. Your pro-slavery Churches are 'the Bul-warks of Slavery;' they are giving their mighty influence to perpetuate the present state of things they have refrained from declaring the criminality of man attempting to hold protecty in his fellow man intempting to hold projerty in his tellow-man:—nay, they defend such a state of things, as perfectly consistent with the precepts and spirit of Christianity. They have received into their most intimate fellowship the slavehold rs of your land, and thus endorsed the whole system as good; they are not with us, but against us. The Church has, in every age and in every country, been the most powerful regulator of public sentiment, inasmuch as it deals with the religious feelings of the peo ple; but the Church is made up of its individ members, so its influence is the combination o theirs. If your influence, then, has been thrown into the common stock of any church, where slave ry and its supporters are not the subjects of sepa ration and unqualified condemnation, are you free from the charge of perpetuating this evil and pro-longing its horrors? We would remind you that our guilt, in connection with any system of ty, can only be measured by the amount of influ or women are, the more reputedly good men or women are, the more dangerous do they be-come, when they sanction that which is evil; slavery reaps a greater harvest from the silence of such, than from the efforts of all the slaveholders such, than from the efforts of all the slaveholders in your land. Let your Churches give forth au nation of this system, let your unqualified condem nisters fearlessly declare from their pulpits its true character, and slavery, with its attendant evils, will speedily disappear; but if they persist in perpetuating this fearful delusion, iniquity will wax stronger and stronger, till those virtues which are the only guarantee of your country's preservation shall be blotted out.

We would say, then, take decided action; let your creed be, no compromise with slavery-no communion with slaveholders; if the church to which you belong will not stand forth in vindica-tion of the rights of your colored countrymen, then be faithful to your religion-' Come out of her, my people, that we partake not of her sins, and that v sceive not of her plagues.'

To that small, but ever-increasing class who, for long series of years have, amid scorn and persecution, been devoting their entire energies to the ork of your country's emancipation, we lo feelings of the deepest sympathy and the fondest hope; we have not been inattentive observers of the self-sacrificing course of William Lloyd Garrison and his devoted con peers. The countless attempts made by the pro-slavery men of your and to blast their reputation, and the unbounded confidence placed in them by your colored population is to our minds conclusive evidence of their exalt ed worth, of their growing success, and of our own bounden duty to cheer and aid them on by every bounden duty to cheer and aid them on by every means in our power. We have been privileged to meet here with some of those noble spirits—our understandings minds have been improved, our understandings enlightened, our hearts warmed by their eloquent pleadings on behalf of the slave; and our appeals now are but the result of their labors amongst us, the echo of a voice from your shores returning to

For Maria Weston Chapman, and our other sin ters who have so long and so nobly struggled for the freedom of others, we would entreat your sym pathy and regard; and this request we make not for their sakes, but for the sake of those whose de liverance from bondage is the object for which they live, and for which, we doubt not, they are prepared to die. They have never sought to accomplish their work by pandering to a corrupt public sentiment, or by courting popular applause; but trusting to the righteousness of their of pressed, and faithfully spoken what they believed.

Though separated from their field of labor by a boisterous ocean, yet our hearts and prayers and We know that Scotland can do much to break the rod of the on pressor. Although she has no slaves treading her soil, yet she is not without apologists for those who tread yours; and, by the help of God, we will not cease our agitation till every apologist has been silenced, and every slave emancipated. How long we may require to labor, we cannot tell, nor is it needful we should; enough for us to know that these exertions shall ultimately be crowned with success, and that the more faithfully we labor, the speedily we triumph.

Perhaps some may be ready to answer our apwho must work out its deliverance .- to such we

We ask not woman to leave her 'appropriate sphere.' Had its duties been properly discharged, your country would not now have been disgraced by slavery. Mothers! there are none so powerful as you. You have the educating, may we not say the ruin or salvation of your country in your own hands. If slavery is to be overthrown by the ex ertions of the other sex, then they must be quali fied for that work; selfish dispositions must be subdued; exalted ideas of liberty, and sacred re gard for the rights of humanity, must be implanted; and from where may we expect such a race of men, if not from the nurseries of your land. Let your own souls become filled with generous emo let your lullaby to your little song of liberty; let your fireside talk be of the wrongs of bondage and the blessings of freedom by your own lives impress upon the willing mind your offspring, lofty conceptions of duty, and create within them a longing desire to vindicate the liberties of your land;—be thus faithful to your sacred trust, and soon may that spirit which in-scribed on the escutcheon of your country, that 'all are born free and equal,' wake up from the slumber of ages, breaking every yoke and letting the

### From the Oberlin Evangelist. MERITED REBUKE

Pending the late negotiations between our com-missioner and the Mexican Government, the latter instructed her commissioners to make the follow ing, one among other terms in the treaty, namely The United States shall engage not to permi slavery in any part of the territory acquired from

Mark who have the reputation among their neighbors of being the advocates and extenders of neighbors of being the advocates and extenders or slavery. The people who boast themselves the freest nation under heaven, outstrip every other tribe or people, Catholic or barbarian, in their zeal to disseminate the curses of slavery. If you give them new territory, you cannot trust them to clothe eauty and glory of free institutions and free men. You must bind them by treaty, lest they blast it with the blight of slavery. Yet this is th nation which is seen craving the pity of sister na tions as having been unfortunately doomed to the slavery from her birth!

One day she bemoans the ills and curses of slavery and her own bitter lot; muon she rocks the sons in war, that she may seize on whole provinces, from which to chase away Liberty, and make m therein for more American Slavery!

And many of the profound statesmen of ou Union deem this the glorious mission of the Amer-Our high destiny-in their view-i to withstand the free spirit of the age and rush to the rescue of Oppression. The foul spirit of servile oppression has few in all the earth to stand in alf, to push her claims, and enlarge her area; let Ame ricans heed the summons and haste to her rescue!

So our Mexican neighbors estimate our characteristics ter, and who can arraign them for slauder?

We are ashamed for our country, and scarcely know whether most to blush for her hypocrisy, or for her ineffable meanness and guilt.

LIBERATOR BOSTON, DECEMBER 31, 1847.

MR. PIERPONT'S EXPLANATION.

We subjoin a letter from the Rev. John Pierpon elicited by our letter to him in the Liberator of the 17th instant. It will be seen he disclaims the intention of casting any imputation on the integrity of December 1844, and who formed a part of the coman opportunity of judging for themselves, as to the tion the persons referred to could put upon his words. tory ! We are most happy, however, to receive Mr. Pieracter of his authorities.

It will be seen, also, that Mr. Pierpont informs us that he has already taken measures to procure the Introduction, should the book ever reach a second edition. This is a step due to himself as well as us, promptitude he has shown in taking it, is very credtable to his self-respect and his sense of justice. It made in relation to any one in the volume in question, except in as far as they have, or appear to have, the authority of a reputable name, like Mr. Pieron his part, we should not have thought it of consewe appreciate none the less the sense of what is owing to his own character, as well as the disposition to do justice to our own, which is evinced in this measure. Although Mr. Pierpont has never identified himself with us as Abolitionists, the personal relations of all of us, with him have ever been of the most friendly character, and we should have been sorry to have found him capable of giving the weight of his name to an accusation which the least inquiry would have convinced him was a calumny of the most gratuitous and blackest kind ; of lending himself to the malignity of unscrupulous and inprincipled persons, whose characters secure them from notice or contradiction. And we are proportionably glad to find that he had no intention of doing us that injustice .- Q.

> MR. PIERPONT'S LETTER. TROY, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1847.

To EDMUND QUINCY, Esq.,

Editor pro. tem. of the Liberator Sir-In reply to your letter addressed to me through the columns of the last number of the Liberator, allow me to say through the same medium of communication with the public, that, in no part of the 'Introduction' that I contributed to the recently published Volume of the newspaper writings of the late N. P. Rogers, was it my intention to pronounce upon the motives or merits of either party to the controversy touching the rights of property of Mr. Rogers in the 'Herald of Freedom,' or to cast a shadow of imputation on the integrity of either; nor, according to my own construction of the language used-and what I regard as the fair and propconstruction-do I now consider it as conveying any such meaning. But inasmuch as parties interested, and others, have understood me to that effect, I regret their misapprehension of my meaning, as well as the unguardedness on my part, to which that misapprehension is owing. And, that there may be no further mistake in the matter, and, as far as possible, to redress any wrong that I may have unwittingly done to any person, in the premises, I have already taken measures to have everything that I know to be objectionable, withdrawn from any future edition of the Volume.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your ob't servant,

J. PIERPONT.

THE LIBERATOR.

We congratulate the readers of the Liberator that the next number, which is the opening of the eighteenth volume, will restore to them the services of its founder, and its conductor for many years. The pilot who has weathered so many storms, and whose the head of the anti-slavery ship to the sea in all weathers, will soon have his hand on the helm again. which the sad controversy has called forth.' And It is about five months since he took leave of his readers, upon turning his face towards the Western opened to its fitting objects, has it given shelter to Vineyard, four of which have been consumed in sickness and a slow recovery. Though Mr. Garrison is by no means restored to the state of health he was in previous to his Western Expedition, still he is sufficiently recovered to render his resuming hardly say that there are none of the friends of the son's resumption of his labors, than those of them who have been employed in the responsible and difsence. Though willing and happy to perform this ling and happy to give back the work into his hands whose leadership in the anti-slavery movement, is

and vile in this abominable nation. We trust that all the true friends of the Liberator will prove themselves to be such, and show their joy at this auspicious return, by a prompt discharge of their own dues, and by vigorous efforts to extend its circulation within the sphere of their influence .-Our own sense of the paramount importance of appropriate sphere and no longer concern them. ator's usefulness, is sufficiently well known to all who read it. We believe it to be the best antislavery work any abolitionist can do, to procure subscribers to it. It occupies a place in the enterprise which none other fills or, in the nature of things, can fill. It is looked upon as no other paper is by the sagacious friends of Slavery, as well as by lent discourse preached by Rev. R. Lant Carpenter its intelligent enemies, as the Incarnation of the thorough, uncompromising Anti-Slavery principle. The duty of maintaining it in good working order, and of increasing its range of influence, is proportionably obligatory upon all abolitionists. None vinity to the repose they love .- Q. other can be depended upon for this service. We would accordingly recommend it to all who take that name upon their lips, and who earnestly desire the abolition of slavery as the greatest public and particular good, to address themselves to this work, the paper was struck off, or we should not have and to give the Liberator a direct circulation, some- suffered it to pass without comment. It professe all such take it themselves, and procure as many and when it comes to this country it says, 'Moder additional subscribers as they can. It is the easiest and most compendious way of doing up, or begin- country, in 1833, when the "American A. S. Socining to do up, one's own Anti-Slavery duty, and it ety" was founded.' The accuracy of the writer's

time to come be better than the time past .- q.

IMPERTINENCE OF ENGLISH UNITARIAN

the City of Refuge which we have prov upon our first page, for the reception of the haters of God and Man, and whither their works do follow them, will be found a writer, rejoicing in the initials of G. E. E., who has earned his admission into that Pro-Slavery sanctuary, by his manifestation of him-We commend him to the contemplation of Abolithe persons who went from Massachusetts to attend tionists on both sides the water, and to the approbathe special meeting of the N. H. A. S. Society, in tion of the pro-slavery everywhere. The first class have reason to be obliged to him for the practical mittee appointed by that society, to consider the exemplification which he has given, in his own propof the ownership of the Herald of Free- er person, of all the qualities they have ever att dom and its printing office. Our readers have had uted to the particular species of his denominational genus, of which he is a characteristic specimen .fitness of the language used by Mr. Pierpont, to The American Abolitionists can never hereafter be convey the impression that the decision in that case, accused of exaggeration in their descriptions of proas far as those persons were concerned, was made slavery. Unitarian clergymen, and English Aboliin consequence of their dislike of Mr. Rogers's opin- tionists, may stand equally acquitted of credulity in ions, and not upon the evidence before them; for believing them, and acting accordingly. For lo the passage, in question was given in fall in our let. here offers himself a living example of the accuracy ter to him. At any rate, this was the only construc- of their observations in this branch of Natural His-The Unitarian public, especially that of Boston

pont's own explanation of his meaning, and to ac- has great reason to be obliged to this writer for the cept it as satisfactory. We would merely advise historical facts he gives concerning them. Horace him, if he will excuse the liberty, should he ever un- says many brave men lived before Agamemnon who dertake so delicate a task again, to examine more have gone unsung to oblivion 'carent quia sacra vate, carefully the force of his words, as well as the char- for the lack of an inspired bard. But the Anti-Slavery character of Boston Unitarianism can never be lost to posterity, for here is a fitting historian .-Mr. Garrison and his friends thought they had a withdrawal of the objectionable passages from his right to expect the zealous co-operation of the min isters and prominent men in our churches '! The impudent varlets! What business had they to exwhen he finds that he has used language conveying pect any such thing? No wonder, as the historian a meaning which he did not contemplate, and the proceeds, 'they were to a great extent disappointed in their expectations ! And served them right too From a cause slight in itself, in its origin, differen is, of course, of no importance what statements are ces involving painful and mutual misunderstanding have arisen.' Yes, from so insignificant a cause, as the refusal of thedisciples of Price and Priestley to utter a word against the national infirmity of buy pont's. That being withdrawn, by this declaration ing and selling the Dignity of Human Nature in the shambles, have these impracticable abolitionists quence enough to ask this action at his hands. But presumed to affirm that they had no disposition to utter such word! And when they with one consent shut the doors of their meeting-houses against the Funeral Discourse of one of their brethren, by another of them, that they meant to do it! But here we have the assurance of this writer that this was not the effect of pro slavery affinities or of moral cow ardice; but merely of superior wisdom and prudence in carrying on the movement against Slavery. This is, of course, definitive and final. It seems the Boston clergy, so this writer affirms

place the slaves in the same class with 'ozen.' They think Immediate Emancipation as 'downright inhu manity ' as it would be for a farmer to turn his oxen into the snow-covered fields of winter to look after themselves!' This being the case, we certainly could not expect them to act differently from what they have done; but, then, it proves them to be in a condition that calls most loudly for the interposition of their English brethren to teach them the first principles of Unitarian theology, the simplest elements of common morality and the plainest rudiments of the Christian Religion. If the Unitarian clergy in general are in this gall of bitterness and ound of iniquity, as this writer asserts, it is not at all surprising that they should wince under the rebukes of their English brethren, and think them impertinent in their interference ; but it is only an adtional proof of the necessity of this missionary eflort, and the loudest demand for its continuance We would recommend that the next Unitarian Enistle enter a little into the natural history involved in this matter, and endeavor to show their Reverend brethren of what has been styled the paradise of ministers and the hell of horses,' the pecific difference between a horned beast and a black man. While waiting for this, however, we could furnish them, if they desired it, with a yoke of neat cattle of this description which 'turned' them selves 'adrift,' awhile since, into our 'snow-covered fields,' and answer to the names of Douglass and Brown, and which we think would be able to drag them, if they would only give them a fair purchase, out of the Slough of Despond in which, according to this writer, they are plunged.

We are surprised that G. E. E. should fell into the error that the epithet 'dough-face' was coined in the Anti-Slavery mint. It bears the image and superscription of one whom he, and his like, are bound to bow down before. It was the sovereign prerogative of no less a potentate than John Rand Roanoke, to give it currency, and for the benefit of precisely the description of persons to which G. E. E elongs. Of that description of persons whose aprator, of which he seems so fully to understand the uses. There is, indeed, to use his own language, abundant matter to fill out that department of the clearness of sight and strength of arm have kept paper from the mean-spirited palliations, and the miserable attempts at the justification, of slavery, never, since the Refuge of Oppression was first one that could prove his title clearer by the qualifications he himself suggests, than this writer

'Himself the great original he sung!' But our purpose is not to dissect this anomalou his post not an imprudent step. For a good while production, but merely to draw attention to it, and past he has been desirous of resuming his labors, but especially the attention of English Anti-Slavery has been dissuaded by the prudent care of his Unitarians. They now know what abolitionist friends from doing so, until this time. We need mean when they speak of American pro-slavery Unitarians. They can judge for themselves whether paper who will rejoice more sincerely in Mr. Garri- it do not display a state of mind which justifies al they have ever done, or can hereafter do. They see the spirit which their humane and Christian interficult task of occupying his place, during his ab. position has excited in the class of ministers and laymen of which G. E. E. is a representative. A service for the cause's sake, they are still more wil. class which, though happily diminishing, it is in vain to deny still occupy the high places of the denomination. If our English friends wish to deserve authenticated by all that is slaveholding, pro-slavery the blessing of the perishing slave, and of those who have placed themselves by his side, they will con tinue their righteous importunity, regardless of the sneers and scoffs with which it is received. If, or the contrary, they desire the peace of their Unitarian Israel and the blessing of the Chief Rabbies thereof, they will forthwith turn themselves to ' their keeping whole and enlarging the field of the Liber. selves with what is so foreign to them as the degradation of three millions of men, by law and gospel. to the level of brutes ' that lack discourse of reason. The ministers will divert their attention to the con cerns of their own partridges, pheasants and hares (on which subject, we are happy to inform ' Philanthropist' of the Register, we have received an excel previous to his epistle general), and the laymen will please to attend to their green-groceries, dry-salting muffin-baking, coal-heaving, snuffer-making and

DATE OF MODERN ABOLITIONISM

In our last number was an article taken from the True Wesleyan,' which we did not see until after what co-extensive with its indirect influence. Let to be a Brief History of the Anti-Slavery movement Abolitionism commenced its organized efforts in this is one that has been too much neglected. Let the details in other particulars renders it very probable that this mis-statement was not an uninte

one. But in case it were, we would inform him that the Anti-Slavery Movement in America com-menced its 'organized' efforts nearly two years before the formation of the American A. B. Society, sachusetts, as I apprehended the only authoritative December, 1833, in the formation of the New-Eng-land A. S. Society, January 1st, 1832, when the Apostolic twelve met in the African School-house, was unable to find a single allusion to the Constituin Boston, and instituted the first Society ever gath- tion of the United States in the Constitution of Masered in America, on the principle of Immediate sachusetts, or any law making it obligatory upon Emancipation. But, properly, the Anti-Slavery her officials to make oath to support it. 'This was Movement dates farther back yet, from the estab- to be accounted for, in my mind, for the reason it lishment of the Liberator, January 1st, 1831; or, was formed previous to the U. S. Constitution. But pethaps, rather from the lectures which Mr. Gar- when I came to the amendment which abrogated the ison delivered in Boston during the year 1829. original oath of legislators, and substituted a new Then was heard the first enunciation of Immediateism applied to American Slavery. And the first utte-

king it .- Q.

THE MATTER OF SLAVERY.—We have been favored subject, I have been referred to the Constitution of Parker, with the sheets of a work of 120 pages, with this title. We have had time merely to glance at the work, which we cannot doubt from what we sachusetts legislators should take upon themselves, saw, will maintain Mr. Parker's high reputation as had I not been directed thus by others. Neither aw, will maintain Mr. Parker's high reputation as a writer. It treats of the Statisticts and History of Massachusetts leaving it to the general government. Slavery; the condition and treatment of slaves; the effects of Slavery on industry; on Education; on Law and Politics; Slavery considered as a wrong; and a concluding address to the people of America. From what we have been able to fathom of the manner in which these subjects are treated, we feel assured that they are handled with the author's characteristic industry, ability and discrimination. The work will be shortly published, when, we are sure, none of our readers will fail to read and judge for

In glancing at these pages, in the spirit of an inveterate novel-reader, as we are, we turned first of from the sentiment of which we shall differ, on a fuller perusal. After summing up the heads of the their office to lead the people in any good thing. It lated my initials, I subscribe myself in full, very rethe business of the people to kick them along in spectfully yours, the way they should go. We think Mr. Parker altogether too modest. We, ourself, are a modest man, but still we are of opinion, as simple as we sit! here in the Liberator office, that we are quite comof the nation as to what they should do in this mat-

We presume Mr. Garrison will give a fuller notice of this able and eloquent work .- Q.

MR. FILLSBURY IN BRIDGEWATER

account of his ministrations, and of the way in which he was ministered unto, in this town, which we are unable to give in full for want of room. The Committee of the Town Hall, it seems, refused to name the terms on which they would let it, until after all the meetings were over, only agreeing, in general terms, that it should not b more than was usually paid; and then, at the end of the meetings, charged them a much higher price than was ever given before, as Mr. P. was informed, seventeen dollars for four evenings and one day and evening! Which day and evening were the Saturday preceding the celebrated Sunday, when the Plymouth County A. S. Society was turned

price was certainly most exorbitant, if judged by the unjust and iniquitous, if it be true that one or two town of Bridgewater has certainly proved itself the very Shylock of small Corporations. Mr. Pillsbury's letter concludes thus:-o. ANTI-SLAVERY IN BRIDGEWATER. FRIEND QUINCY

into the street by this same Committee! This

I was very glad to see two of the clergymen of stated, clearly he can. the place at all my lectures. The remarks they Before attempting to explain our view of the matthe truths I had uttered. They both boasted of their doubt on, at anything which enables an active mindgrossly outraged us, were among the pillars of his ways appreciated its advantages, and against som Committee and other citizens of the place.

I was in hopes to have raised something pecunia rily to sustain the movement; but it took all, and State for an audience, would be valuable; still it more than all, to meet expenses. The price was unreasonable; but this could have been overlooked, had the Committee not taken an advantage, by keep- temptation to our friends, or required, any specia ing back their terms, until the debt was all contracted. Their course was disapproved to them, by many in more profitably employed. In these views we know the town, even before I left. It will not be ap- Mr. Fisk will cordially sympathize with us. sroved. But it is long since I ceased to expect honprable dealing in such a community.

Yours, truly, PARKER PILLSBURY.

New Bedford, Des. 6, 1847.

With an eye to my political prospects, perhaps, I went to studying the Constitution and laws of Masone, long after the formation of the Constitution of the general government, and found this simple oath

rance of the principle which is the informing one of prescribed-1, A B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth a Reform, is the moment of its birth. of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution These are among the most important facts of American history, and the man is singularly unqualified thereof, so help me God; and instead of an oath for the office of a narrator of this portion of our an- to support the Constitution of the United States benals, who either does not know them, or, knowing, ing annexed, I found this prohibition :- ' No oath, omits to mention them, from sectarian or personal declaration or subscription, excepting the oath preconsiderations. One would have thought, too, that scribed in the preceding article, and the oath of ofthe labors of Benjamin Lundy would have been fice, shall be required of the Governor, Lieutenant thought worthy of a passing notice in a 'History,' Governor, counsellors, senators or representatives, however 'brief,' of the Modern Movement against to qualify them to perform the duties of their reslavery. Lundy, indeed, did not come into the spective offices' :- the 'oath of office' I take to be movement for Immediate Emancipation for several an oath for the faithful discharge of the respective years after it was set on foot, not until 1834, if we duties of each officer, and think it can be nothing are not mistaken; but his services were, certainly, more. Moreover, there is but very slight allusion sufficiently prominent in the period between the to the general government, in all that instrument, Elder and the Modern Abolition Movements, to de- and none which obligates any of the citizens of Masserve a word of commemoration in such a sketch as sachusetts to owe allegiance to the general governthis professes to be. There is now no danger that ment or the Constitution thereof. In looking bethe facts of this most important chapter of American youd the State Constitution into the laws thereof, I History,-the one that will describe the Rise and found an oath prescribed for militia officers; not Progress of the Immediate Emancipation Move- only to bear true faith and allegiance to the Comment,-will not be ascertained and recorded. They monwealth of Massachusetts and to support the are so already. The voice of the Nation recognizes Constitution thereof,' and the oath of office, also, but it in the very term by which Pro Slavery and this specific oath, viz :- 1 do solemnly swear, that Pseudo-Abolitionism describe the genuine and only I will support the Constitution of the United States. Anti-Slavery Movement. It is, therefore, not at all And I have not been able to find any similar requisiworth any one's while to try to suppress the knowl- tion for civic officers, between that and the law edge of it. The attempt only reflects discredit, passed for punishing the administering of unauwithout any attendant advantage, on the parties ma. thorized oaths.' If there is any provision for requiring such oath, will you not be kind enough to point Since my application to you for light upon the

> to prescribe rules and regulations for her observance, and being silent in her own statutes upon such rules and regulations. But perhaps I have overlooked; By promising to do what I conveniently can, to I lose my right of citizenship in Massachusetts? I I approve her Constitution and laws, if I understand them-I am in favor of government-and of just such a government, save her partnership with the slaveholding States. That I repudiate. Must I ne-

cessarily disfranchise myself in Massachusetts, because I absolve myself from the Union? I would all to the last chapter, and there our eye fell upon a sentence, which we dare say will be the only one ever he be that swears 'senators' to support the Constitution of the United States, for administering themes he has presented, Mr. Parker says: "It is extra-judicial oaths, unless you can point me to the not for me to point out the remedy for the evil, and law authorizing him so to do. I have noticed a show how it is to be applied, that is work for those squeamishness in many whom I respect, about voting men you dignify with place and power." We hum. 'under the Constitution,' even for overseers of the bly conceive that those men are the very last in the poor, which was incomprehensible to me. For Heavworld at whose hands we should look for this work. en's sake tell us what you would vote under; for it It is Mr. Parker's business, as a writer on this subject, to instruct them in their duty. The Slaves will full; and I deprecate, above all things else, to find have to wait long enough, if they must wait till a sane abolitionist who is obnoxious to such a charge American Politicians lead their Exodus. It is not from any respectable quarter. As you have trans-

J. M. FISK ON OFFICIAL OATHS.

JOHN M. FISK.

In a recent number of the Liberator reference was made to a letter of our acute friend I M petent to instruct President Polk, and all his cabinet, the Senate with Mr. Webster, and the House accept office under the Massachusetts Constitution? with Mr. Speaker Winthrop, at their respective His well known gift of ironical argument, and the heads, and all and singular the 'statesmenlike' men memory of certain pamphlets and many letters, whose quiet humor set all gravity, but his, at defiter. And we think Mr. Parker as capable of instruc- ance, tempted us to think that this too might have sport in it. A moment's attention however showed us that the suggestion was offered in earnest : at least so far, as to wish the point explained. His his objection

Mr. Fisk refers to the 6th and 7th Articles We have a letter from Mr. Pillsbury, giving an Amendment, which provides :

ART. 6.-Instead of the oath of allegience p ART. 6.—Instead of the oath of allegience pre-scribed by the Constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person cho-sen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of this Commonwealth, be-fore he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit: 'I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and alleginger to the Commonwealth of Magfaith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Mas-sachusetts, and will support the Constitution there-of. So help me God.'

Provided, That when any person shall be of the

denomination called Quakers, &c.

ART. 7.—No oath, declaration or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Counsellors, Senators or Representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices. Abolitionists have objected to the United States

Constitution, and shown very clearly how utterly usual terms of halls in country towns; and grossly inconsistent it would be in them to swear to its support. But here is no obligation to take any such dollars is the usual charge for an evening. The oath. On the contrary, to all appearance, such requirement is expressly forbidden. The Massachusetts Constitution is perfectly innocent in an Anti-Slavery point of view : and that provides that no oath shall be required of its officers except one of office, and one of allegiance to the State. Why then may not our friend or any one else accept office under such a State? If the case be as here

made, however, tended much to blunt the edge of ter, we will say that we rejoice at any peg to hang a anti-slavery zeal and works. One said he had en- ed man to draw public attention afresh to the subtertained a fugitive slave, (though he proved after- ject of Slavery and the Slave Laws. If Mr. Fisk wards, he said, to be an impostor,) and that he was or any one else can find his way to the door of the the only minister in the place who would entertain Legislature, without any diversion of Anti-Slavery one. The other, with some earnestness, denied it, effort or means; if any one is so situated as to con and declared he had kept a fugitive slave over night; mand an easy success in this way, let him do it, and one too, that was no impostor. One of them told us raise the question there. The bar of the House of he had preached as strongly in his pulpitagainst sla- Representatives, or of the Senate, is a remarkably very, as I had on either of the three evenings I had good pulpit, the focus of 700,000 eyes at least. Ev occupied the Town House. But, unfortunately for erything said or done there on this question is tho him, it turned out that the Committee who had so roughly canvassed and circulated. We have alociety. I told the meeting I was sorry we had not of our friends and the Liberty Party have only con some better fruits of his anti-slavery preaching, than tended that those advantages, great as they were the treatment we had received at the hands of the would be a dear bargain, if bought at the price of swearing to a lie. The opportunity of raising such a question as that of Mr. Fisk, with the whole would be too dearly purchased if it risked any gen eral misunderstanding of our views, offered effort of abolitionists; who, we think, may be far

The point raised by Mr. Fisk is somewhat simi lar, at least in acuteness, to that relied on by O'Connell when elected a member of the House of Commons, in 1828, while the laws excluding Roman Catholies were still in being. He argued very elab-

VOLUME XVII.--NO. LIT orately, at the bar of the House, that the not apply to Ireland! The House decided not apply to the against him, declared his seat vacant, and order new election. But before that could take place whole system of Anti-Catholic legislation ished, and O'Connell, re-elected, took an seat in Parliament, where, an abolity to say, he was never found wanting or cause of any slave the world over raising of such a point would have done in at any earlier period. The election of O'C did not repeal the law. It was only well that give effect and emphasis to the public, hasten the tardy action of the G last blow to a falling house. In regard to the question suggested by Mr. R

the reason why it would be decided against that the Constitution of the United Star nowhere referred to, or recognized, in Constitution, is part of the Fundamental equally with the State Constitution itself ing the immediate acts of the People. The of any special reference to the Federal Cons either on this or any other occasion, makes m ence. Of two equally valid laws, one need fer to the other. When our State Co no other oath, &c., 'excepting, &c, as a Italicized, it means merely no other of the er State onths of allegiance and abjuration found in the body of the Constitution its which this Amandment is affixed. This is a can mean. If it should attempt to provide this the operation of a command contained on the U.S. Constitution, such an attempt would be mere vug paper. If, therefore, these words do not meat win we state, they are void, and have no force or me ing. They could not prevail against the ery provisions of an Instrument, declared and re nized to be the SUPREME LAW of the land, as the U. S. Constitution. Now that provides i (Art. 6.)

. The Senators and Representatives befor The Schutts and the members of the several State, latures, and all executive and judicial office, of the United States and of the several State, he bound, by oath or affirmation, to supp Constitution; but no religious test shall ever quired as a qualification to any office or pub under the United States.

In deciding any question, the U.S. Constitution is to be first consulted, that being first stratem mary rock, on which the other legal street rest ; next comes the State Constitution ; then St laws. The Federal Constitution prescribes oath ; to this the State adds another. Even if undertook to declare, in express terms, that ficers should not take the oath ordered by the eral Government, such provision would be void the present instance, however, there is no collision; a fair consideration of the whole the State Constitution, shewing very clearly true intendment of this seventh Article of Am ment. There had been several oaths requ rendered necessary by the state of our relat Great Britain in 1780, when the original Cos tion was adopted. This amendment dispense them, and substitutes one short and simple out allegiance in their stend. It has no reference to onth required by the Federal Constitution --

BARN-BURNING IN NORFOLE COUNTY .- Anath at political barn-burning was made last week, Democratic Convention for choosing a delegate for the Ninth District to the National Nominating C vention. Edgar K. Whitaker, Esq., was elec Upon which, Fisher A. Kingsbury, Esc. of W. mouth, moved a resolution to the effect that the egate be instructed to vote for no candidate was not pledged to the doctrine of the Wilmot Pro viso. This was vehemently opposed by Mr. Wh aker and others, and maintained by Mr. Kingshi and others. It was finally lost by a vote of lan 12. Mr. Kingsbury, however, was chosen subti tute delegate, which seemed to look as if his mor ment was not reprobated utterly by the very jority that rejected it .- Q.

Hoska BigLow .- Our readers will rejoice to that a volume of the poetical works of this ris (we should rather say risen) genius, is soon to a pear, under the editorial supervision of the Ret Homer Wilbur, A. M. We venture to predict this addition to our literature, coming from sur source and under such auspices, a most en reception. The Courier of the 28th, contains the latest production of this ingenuous youth, being report of a speech of Increase D'O. Phace, Esq. State street, which we regret not being able to this week. We trust that Mr. Garrison will not so wanting to himself and his readers, as to with

RUNAWAY SLAVES .- The Springfield Gazette st that nine ronaway slaves, who were the co-considerable excitement at Mount Holly, N. short time since, when they were delivered their masters, are now in Springfield. How escaped is not stated. They were assisted in the progress to a land of freedom by the proprietor the underground railroad, in other words, the cret efforts of the abolitionists.

We took the above from an exchange paper s eral days since. The facts in this case, as they have been given to us on excellent authority, are of moth nterest.

It appears that, for many years past, a settless imposed of fugitive slaves has been growing up the neighborhood of Mount Holly, N. J.; and the hoped that they dwelt in security from the kidnap per, Not so. Recently certain slaveholders fro Maryland recognised, in the shaps of three members of this settlement, some of their stray property They instituted a suit for the recovery of these ! individuals, and a jury of twelve men of New Jelsey decided that they should be given up. A mor ment was made on the part of the colored people for a rescue, but a military force was ordered out protect the slaveholders, and enable them to be away their recovered property, which they did.

As might be expected, the remaining it of the settlement became alarmed, and precipitale abandoned their houses and little plantations, at fled farther north. This explains the paragraph s the head of these remarks, which evidently a portion of these scattered creatures, flying fitt their homes, and seeking that freedom which Constitution of this hypocritical and cowardly Re public denies to them. Two others, with their wirts, came to Boston by another route; for one of whith a place has been secured, which, we trust, will prove a safe one, and otherwise advantageous. We quently have calls of this nature, and wish we last the means of answering them more liberally than st have. Any conation, of money or clothing, to b appropriated in aid of the fugitive and hunted that may be sent to the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Core

On behalf of the Managers of the Anti-Si very Fair at Faneuil Hall, we would thank the Christian World for its favorable notice of the Fun and assure it that the omission to send the unit notice, for insertion in its columns, was wholly atcidental. Its past aid, in this respect, is not forget ten.-w.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle has reduced its st scription price to \$1., strictly in advancepaid within three months, or \$1,50 of the end of the year. The paper is conducted, as all our friends know, with fidelity and spirit, and is well deserting of an extensive circulation .- N.

MEMBERS OF CONERESS DECEASED. nounced the deaths of Senator Spieght of Mississe pi, and of Mr. Dromgoole of Virginia, of the House of Representatives.

To ELIZABET Darlin DEAR FRI in the America are which you land will feel, on Christmas in the sound to Revolutionary from the pare revolution is 1 sue in the di the most frigh portion of the VERY. lamin Fa Christmas day south end of at the north er

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THE FOURTEENTH

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

BAZAAR.

FANEUIL HALL,

BOSTON,

The exhibition will be more varied and beautiful

IS TOW OPEN!

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lish artist, are best worthy of attention. There are

be furnished with Dela Rue's letter and note paper,

opes. Bronzes of Mene's work manship.-heads of

Napoleon, Goethe and Schiller, hand of Voltaire,

beautifully modelled birds and animals by the same

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Modern Authors, illustrated with 100 engravings

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tion, now out of print.

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Splendid and valuable articles of papier mache of

boots, gaiters, aprons, bibbs, richly braided cloaks

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sevres doyleys of periorated tissne, never before imported. Port-chapeau en tete de cerf-an article of

use and ornament for a hall of entrance. Statuettes,

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cases-a choice selection of Canton goods-confec-

tions-night-caps-beautiful French dressipg-gown-

etched doyleys. Model of the Eddystone Light.

THE LIBERTY BELL, containing articles from

distinguished Southerners, Elizabeth Barrett Brown-

ing, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Follen, Mr. Douglass,

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er distinguished persons, will be published at the

The friends are earnestly entreated to send sugar,

were attended by very large audiences, manifesting

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On the other hand the Lawrence Courier says :

M. W. CHAPMAN,
E. L. FOLLEN,
MARY MAY,
ELIZA MERIAM,
CAROLINE WESTON,

free of cost. This is very important.

rence Messenger thus speaks of him :

Book Table on the 21st.

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For the

Committee

miniature, poultry, as natural as if alive.

wooden ware of the best and

Le Monde tel qu'il sera.

Entretiens de Village.

Paul et Virginie.

Les Nains Celebres.

Fenelon Illustrated.

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To Elizabeth Pease,
Darlington, England: }

DIAK FRIEND-I well know the interest you fee DEAK PRIDER Anti-Slavery Bazaar, and the pleasor which you and many others in Britain and Ireand will feel, in hearing direct from Faneuil Hall o Christmas day. Faneuil Hall! There is a charm a the sound to an American ear. Here began the Regulationary War, that severed these then colonies from the parent country. A higher and mightier lation is now being carried on in it, which must sate in the disenthralment of this whole nation from the most frightful tyranny that now crushes any portion of the human race-AMERICAN SLAlamin Faneuil Hall. It is So'clock, P. M.

Christman day. I am sitting on the platform, at the south end of the Hall, facing the door of entrance at the north and. The Hall, as I look off from the form, seems like a forest of evergreens; over platform are standing three beautiful cedars -one behind it and one at each end-so that I am really strag and writing beneath cedar trees, and hid their branches. Across the platform is a has, fastened at each end to the cedars, and on the ine hangs a splendid black satin visite, or cloak, the gork and contribution of Mary Welsh. On the left of the platform is the Book table, where sits Maria W. Chapman; on the right of it is the Edinburgh table, and down in front of it is the Glasgow table. Down further, in the centre of the Hall, and directly under the immense gusalier, is the Toy stand, -a large circular counter, or table, covered with all imaginable toys to children, of all materials, forms, sizes and shapes from the New Haven fish-wife, of Scotland, with he arrel on her back, going to market, to the splendid war doll frem Bridgewater, in England ;-a toy which is the admired of all doll admirers. That table is, at this moment, surr-unded by admiring and carapt children, making the hall ring with their merry and delighted exclamations. It is impossible jet here and look down upon that enraptured throng of children, and not feel that it is good and sessant to be here. It is worth a voyage over the Atlantic to see that table and the delighted little ones who at this moment surround it. To crown the enchantment, the toy stand is embowered in tesutiful high arches of evergreen, and the gas lights reflect a glorious light upon the whole group. On each side of the Hall are two rows of tables, or stands, and several women attending at each-some standing behind, and some in front of the tables, to accommodate the puschasers. On the right of the entrance-door to the Hall, is the Provision table, overed with all sorts of fruits and vegetable food and ice creams. Ice creams in winter! The thernometer is nearly to zero. No accounting for taste. the Hall is comfortably warmed by two stoves. here are thirty-four different tables, and I could ot begin to give an account of the variety, beauty and richness of the articles now lying on these tabies, and hanging around af.d over them, on lines attached to evergreen bowers and arches, that rise rerand around the various stands. It is certain that this National Bazaar owes much of its attractons and its value to the Anti-Slavery hearts and hands in G Britain and Ireland. This Bazzar is invalable, as affording pecuniary aid to our great struggle refreedom, in this land of republican whips, chains and fetters, for the backs and limbs of those whom Dec aration proclaims born with an \* inalienable ght to liberty.' But the influence of the Fair, as in Anti-Slavery argument, is of still greater value No man or woman can come here-as thousands o-and not go away deeply impressed with the truth and vital power of Anti-Slavery. This Bazaar speaks unequivocally to the slaveholders and their

displayed in turning them to account. look upon this scene-this moving, brilliant, buzring, busy, animated, pleasant scene, and feel selfabress had no hard in creating it. It is sweet to sorked on these articles, had their thoughts and supathies fixed on the good of others rather than ir awn. They enjoyed the full blessedness of ving rather than receiving. The image of the rican slave was in their hearts as they plied the elle. The child torn from its mother's arms-the aghter and son on the auction stand-husbands wives, parents and children torn asunder-the finily relations trodden down - immortal souls grouping about, feeling after God and eternal life d the dark horrors of chatteliam-the fugitive sive wading swamps, threading forests, and swimning rivers, in pursuit of liberty, and blood-hounds, ad rifes in the hands of republican and praying enshunters, on his track. Such were the images tifiled the gentle and loving hearts of those who orked, packed and sent these goods to this city,

abetters, saying- The sentiment of the world is

against you, and you will soon become the scorn and

execuation of mankind." This Hall, since the 21st,

has uttered the voice of Great Britain and Ireland,

as well as of an increasing portion of the non-slave

States against slavery. One can hardly sit here and

look upon this scene, and think of the hearts and

hands that have created it - the love and devotien to

min-the fixedness of purpose-the constancy and Sielity to principle, and the indomitable energy in ac-

ton, which are manifested in the beauty and taste

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he ends of the earth, and in the activity and seal

in this State, eply impressed with the duty and importance of nels a movement, earnestly request that you will mediately call a CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE of this Commonwealth, to determine al measures shall be taken for -protecting their is and liberties, and for a peaceful SECES-ON FROM THE AMERICAN UNION, for ME OR ALL of the following reasons:

L Because a portion of the citizens of this Comawealth, on account of the color of the skin hich it has pleased an All-Wise Creator to beow upor them, are not permitted to visit the Athern States, under penalty of fine, IMPRISON-GAT, OF ENSLAVEMENT FOR LIFE-the deral Government having neither the power nor edisposition to give them any protection whatfer:-thus destroying the sovereignty and indeendence of Massachusetts as a State, and virtuly reducing her entire population to vassalage der those whose chief business it is to plunder poor and defenceless, and to trade in slaves and souls of men.

Il. Because the measures taken, in strict conforwith the Constitution, to bring these outrages a notice of the Federal Courts, have been foridlen, under legal penalties, by the Slave States, the Agents of the Commonwealth, specially Opted for this purpose, have been DRIVEN BACK ITR INSULT AND VIOLENCE.

III. Because the lives of other citizens of the amonwealth are put in imminent peril at the South, if, on visiting that portion of the Union, they hall venture to exercise lie erty of speech or of the ess, in manly and Christian opposition to the ul instrumentalities.

IV. Because it is impossible for those, who sachedy maintain that all men are created equal, of its victims indefinitely.

LEGAL VOTERS.

and whose fingers decorated this Hall, and who are NEW ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCInow engaged before me in selling to all who will buy. Pure self-forgetting love for the down-trodden sides over this Baraar, from its beginning in distant lands, to its completion in Faneuil Hall.

On many tables I see the work and contributions I feel that there is no more sea-and there is no sea, and no geographical or national boundaries between human love and sympathy. This Bazaar has done, and is doing more to cement these two great nations into one, and to secure and perpetuate mutual love and peace, than all the Government Ambassadors and Treaties that ever passed between them. This Fair is a Treaty of Peace between individual hearts; and let the individual hearts in the two nations be knit together in brotherly hympathy, each wishing peneable to the highest welfare of both. and laboring for the good of the other, and no gorernmental organization could ever dash us one against the other in a deadly conflict.

Through this Bazaar comes up a voice from Glasgow, Edinburgh, Perth, Dublin, Cork, Manchester, olence to maintain moral order in the world. Leeds, Bristol, Bridgewater, and many other places in Great Britain and Ireland, pronouncing in the tion of the United States, and the duty of obeying name of God and Humanity, the doom of this slave- all laws made in conformity thereto, cannot consisbeautiful articles are sent up here, an offering on

But I must stop. I only wish you and all the your labors of love. I cannot pretend to give you cal, whatever may be it democratic pretensions. any particular account of the sales and income, of Resolved, That we are constrained to regard vo pering, of low talking and laughing, of scraping the the brotherhood of the human race. ting back to exchange. She is surrounded with pur- ian Philanthropy he may be called to labor. H. C. WRIGHT.

LETTER FROM REV. JASON WHITMAN. LEXINGTON, Dec. 11th, 1847.

BROTHER MAY:- I intended, when our friend W. W. Brown closed his lecture, to have written you the next morning, but was prevented by press of engagements. I wish now to say that we had quite a full attendance,-fuller than I have ever beore seen in Lexington at an Anti-Slavery lecture. country. The meeting was opened by prayer, in which Ar. Brown asked me to officiate ; and then Mr. Brown gave a very interesting and profitable lecture. 1 again, he would have a very crowded house. After the Lecture, he proposed that a contribution risdiction. should be taken up in behalf of the Society whose agent he was. I stated to the assembly, that, al. Adin Ballou, Henry C. Wright, Wm Lloyd Garrithe anti-slavery cause, even if it were but a mite each.

A contribution was taken up, amounting, 1 believe, spoke in opposition to the resolutions. to between five and six dollars. While the collection was being taken up, I addressed the assembly, tee on business : simply because Mr. Brown being a stranger, I wish- Messrs. Garrison, Wright, Ballou, Whitney, Fish, ed to add my testimony,—the result of a seven months' residence in Slave States, in confirmation of man, Mrs. Draper, and Mrs. Ballou the general accuracy and truth of his statements After the adoption of the resolution, welcoming long. Very truly yours,

JASON WHITMAN.

inalienable right to liberty,' to unite in political ted to the hands of our Hopedale friends, who will fellowship, with slaveholders; for LIBERTY and conduct them in an efficient and faithful manner. SLAVERY are, and necessarily must be utterly an-

V. Because it is morally degrading and politi-

Legislature, in the name of the people of Massa- did not entirely succeed, the former terms would be chusetts,-in open contempt of even the forms of restored. Although a very considerable addition has Constitutional law, and without any Constitutional been made to the subscription list, during the past power on the part of Congress,-the Constitution year, it has not been sufficient to justify the continhas ceased to be any longer binding on those who unnee of the new arrangement. The subscribers are, were the original parties to it, and ought not to be therefore, informed that from and after the 1st considered as in existence.

subversion of the Union, as formed in 1787, still of this volume, -viz. Two dollars and fifty cents, we regard the Constitution of the United States, as to its compromises in behalf of slavery, as 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell,' which ought to be immediately annulled by a free, subscription list. The friends of the Liberator are moral, and Christian people; and because, so long persons who regard its support as a Primary Antias they shall consent to it, the people of this Com-

VIII. Because, by the alliance of the North with it is but a small tax upon each subscriber, makes a the South, the Slave power has been enabled to difference of nearly or quite a THOUSAND DOL acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Flor- LARS, in the receipts! This statement will indi ida, and Texas, which it otherwise could not have cate to the Anti-Slavery public the importance of done, and is now successfully waging a war of inva- the proposed change, and we are sure will secure republican and neferious system of slavery, sion against Mexico, for the acquisition of a large to it their cordial consent and co-operation.

Ch is there cherished, and defended by the most specific of that injurish Republic analysis for exwhich is there cherished, and defended by the most portion of that injured Republic, mainly, if not exclusively, to secure its own tyrannical supremacy over the entire country, and to multiply the number

The annual meeting of this Society was held in elaves of republican (') religious (') America, pre- Hall No. 2 in the Trement Temple, on Thursday

and Friday, Dec. 23d and 24th-the estimable Pres ident, ADIN BALLOU, in the chair. Though the attendance was not numerous, it was highly intelliof many who are my familiar friends, and from whom gent, embracing some of the best reformatory spiran ocean now separates me. Indeed, as I sit here, its of the age. The following are the resolutions that were discussed and adopted:

Resolved, That this Society assembles to proclaim the duty of total abstinence from the infliction of injury on offenders and enemies.

Resolved, That this is the only principle of moral action which can illustrate a true righteousness, and secure universal peace among men.

Resolved, That this principle is equally applica ble to individuals and to society, and equally indis-Resolved, That until individuals, communities,

and nations, heartily adopt this principle, they will neglect to employ the resources it affords for the prevention of offences, and will rely on physical vi-

Resolved, That they who sanction the Constitu tion of the United States, and the duty of obeging reeding and slaveholding republic. These rich and tently denounce the present war with Mexico as an immorality; inasmuch as they invest Congress with the altar of Human Liberty and Human Brotherhood. power to declare war, and grant letters of marque I feel that I stand in the temple of Human Brother- and reprisal, at the discretion of that body-which hood. I love to come here and worship at this license is an immoral act in itself, to which can be affixed no moral boundaries.

Resolved, That if a 'government derives its just dear friends in England, Scotland, Wales and Ire- powers from the consent of the governed, then evland, who have helped to create this scene, could ery government which assumes to control, by penal step in youder door and look around the Hall at this enactments, those who repudiate it, or who are not ment. One look would richly reward you all for prepared to be parties to it, is essentially tyrannic

value of different tables, and what articles sell ting under a government, in which war is organbest. An abler pen will,in due time, inform you of the ically set forth to be right and proper, as an act details of this scene, so far as it will be of use and essentially wrong-to be abjured by all who regard possible to do so. There is a deal of buzzing, of whis- all war as sinful, and who believe in the doctrine of

feet, and I must stop. But I cannot stop without alluding to the Curiosity Boz, at which a little ure, the safe return from Europe of our indefatigable grand-daughter of Francis Jackson is now presiding. and faithful coadjutor in the cause of human rights, Her name is Eliza-or, as commonly called, Lizzie HERRY C. WRIGHT; that we have watched his la-Meriam-6 years old. There she sits by her little bors abroad with intense interest and great satisfacbox. In the top of the box is a hole big enough to tion, and rejoice at the eminent success which has thrust in the hand. In the box are many small articles crowned his mission of peace and good will; that of small value, wrapped in paper. The sweet child- we are greatly strengthened by his presence once merchant allows none to put their hand into the box | more among us; and that we warmly commend him take out anything till 10 cents (5 pence) are paid; to the confidence and aid of every friend of God and and then the first that is taken out is kept-no put- man, in whatever portion of the great field of Christ-

chasers. It is called by the children 'grabbing', and | Resolved, That this Society views the present was the box is the 'grab' box. There she sits, and men, with Mexico as marked by features of peculiar atrocwomen and children gather around to 'grab.' She ity and wickedness-being waged for the sole diaseems to have a large share of custom. Every word bolical purpose of extending and perpetuating slaof this has been written on the platform of Faneuil very, reviving the domestic slave trade, and secur-Hall, as I sit and look down upon the beautiful ing the supremacy of the slave power over the whole country.

Resolved, That of all parties in the United Stater, the most deeply involved in the guilt of this war is that party, which, while it declares the war to be unconstitutional, aggressive, and terribly iniquitous, is ready to furnish men and means to carry on the war, and to grant any supplies that the present warmaking administration may affirm to be necessary to 'conquer a peace,' and maintain the 'honor' of the

Resolved, That no man is, or can be, a born subject of any human government-bound by birth to obey, or sustain it by his physical, intellectual, have heard several speak of it since, and all seem or moral powers, or by his property; and that no very much gratified. A friend said to me, last evening, that he thought so favorable an impression had or nation, can have a right to any man's allegiance been made, that if Mr. Brown were to visit us over which such State or nation assumes to hold ju-

though all had not come prepared to give, yet that son, Parker Pillsbury, James N. Buffam, Wm. H. undoubtedly some, perhaps many, would be glad of Fish, Daniel S. Whitney, Oliver Johnson, Charles an opportunity to contribute to the advancement of Stearns, Loring Moody, Lewis Ford, John H. Orvis,

The following persons were appointed a commit-

and representations. On the whole, then, will you our friend Henry C. Wright on his safe return home permit me to express to Mr. Brown, and to the An- from the old world, an appropriate song, dedicated Lynn table with shoes, and varieties of beautiful Slavery field? ti-Slavery Society which sent him, my sincere to this untiring friend of the human race, was sung thanks, together with an assurance, both to him and by our Hopedale friends. Mr. Wright then gave a medicinal preparations—of knitted woollens—of usethem, of my firm belief that good has been done by very interesting and truly encouraging sketch of ful cotton clothing from Worcester, Mass - a rethe mission. We shall wish to hear him again ere the state of things abroad, especially in regard to the cause of universal peace and human brother-

The following are the list of officers appointed for

ASTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.—The Salem Observer reasons :- We learn from the Boston papers, that this idents, Peter Libby, Maine; William P. Tilden, N. Fair opened on Tuesday last, under favorable cir- H.; Rowland T. Robinson, Vermont; Samuel W. counstances, and is highly creditable to the ladies Wheeler, Rhode Island; Jonathan Leonard, Conconcerned in its preparation. The Transcript says: necticut; Robert F. Wallout, Massachusetts. Cor-No person who contemplates making Christmas or responding Secretary, Henry C. Wright, Pensylva-New Year's presents, can do better on the score of economy in making purchases, than by a visit to these tables."

responding Secretary, William H. Fish, Hopedale. Executive Committee, Charles K. Whipple, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Daniel S. Whitney, Clement O. Read, Abby H. Price, Lucy H. Ballou, Edmund Quincy, John M. Spear.

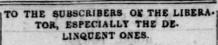
The operations of the Society have been commit-

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LIBERA-

TOR. The subscribers to the Liberator are aware that eally disastrous, as well as a glaring absurdity, for a State glorying in its freedom, to be in partnership the Committee to whom Mr. Garrison has entrusted with States glorying in the institution of Slawith hesitation and reluctance, to the urgency of VI. Because, by the annexation of a foreign in the faith that its list would be thereby much included in the solution and repeated remonstrances of the solution and repeated remonstrances of the some of its warmest friends, and reduced its price, of January, 1848, the terms of the Liberator will VII. Because, even if this annexation were not a be what they were previously to the commencement

monwealth will be morally and politically respon-sible for all the cruelties and horrors of the slave its pecuniary affairs on an entirely easy footing. They will remember that the odd half dollar, while

ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK. WENDELL PHILLIPS. Financial Committee.



When Mr. Garrison was in England, last year, at a much earlier period in the year than this, we were obliged to recall to the recollection of those of the subscribers who were in arrear, the good old maxim that "short accounts make long friends." At that time our hint was sufficient. It was taken in good part,-and the remittances which came forward put every thing on velvet again. We are requested on behalf of the financial committee, again to request all of our subscribers to examine themselves and their accounts, and see whether or no they have paid their subscription for this current year. It they have not, they are informed that the amount is wanted forthwith, and are earnestly requested to remit it at once. We particularly beg, that none will wait, with the intention of settling for this year and the next, until after the next year opens. It is desirable on all accounts,—on our subscribers', as well as our own,—that each volume should pay for itself as it goes along.

We do not believe that any paper, in proportion to

its circulation, has a better subscription list than the Liberator,-less bad pay and slack pay. It should than on any former occasion, comprising every kind have none of either. When its subscribers are as of Berlin-worsted, silk, cotton, beaded, braided, knit-prompt as they should be, especially in view of the ted, netted, tapestry and embroidered work. Draw- great work to which the Liberator is devoted, and of the little assistance for which it can look from any ticularly in water-colors, and the new style called except such as thomselves, the machinery works encarseotype. One of Ullswater, the gift of Miss sily and satisfactorily. Each subscriber should feel Pease, and another of Mount Blane, by Edward Noel, it to be his reasonable service to promote this comgiven by Lady Byron, with the beautiful ones by fortable state of things by prompt and regular pay-Miss Carpenter and Mr. Fripp, a distinguished Eng-ments. It is quite natural that the subscribers should feel less interest in the paper, in consequence of the also many fine engravings. The Book Table will unfortunate circumstances which have kept the ed-be furnished with Dela Rue's letter and note paper, itor so long from them. But, masmuch as the serplain and with initials, with corresponding envel- vices of all the friends engaged in carrying it on during that absence, are wholly gratuitous, we feel that we have a right to say that it should make no difference in the prompt settlement of the outstand-ing accounts. When we say that Mr. Garrison has no resource for the support of his family, excepting the income of his paper, and, farther, that his expenses cannot be less than usual in consequence of his illness, we are sure that we have said all that is necessary to ensure an immediate attention to this reminder, and to secure the immediate liquidation of all arrears .- Q.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RICHARD THURROW, Edinburgh, Scotland. His letter did not reach us in season to be prepared for this week's paper. We are confident Mr. Garrison will give it a conspicuous place next week.

J. A. M. Letter received and shall be submitted to Mr. Garrison. The nuisance to which his letter refers, should certainly be abated. It is one of the advantages of an organized society, that it furnishes credentials to proper persons as lecturers. It would be well for friends in the country to discoun-Dictionaire National et Universelle-splendid edi. tenance all others, excepting such as they know,

from other circumstances, to be worthy of trust.
J. N., Jr., and M. G. The obituary and the verses, suggested by the death of the young Mr. Corthell, are received and referred as above. P., of Bridgewater. We will put his difficulties

in the way to be answered. S. W. W., of Providence. Ha communication concerning the labors of Henry Watson, shall be put

the latest fashion; Lyons woven silk pictures-acin the way of publication. curate copies of Raphael and Guido. Every variety J. D. T., Toronto, C. W. We thank our friend and size of cushion for the toilette, sofa, carriage, for the expression of his opinion as to our tone A very choice selection of Edinburgh, clan towards persons claiming the Anti-Slavery name, Tartan and other shawls, superior to any im without corresponding works. It is only by friendly exchange of opinions that errors are rectiported in trade. Baby's hoods, hats, bonnets,

Whenever we, or Mr. Garrison, are con-

vinced that our friend's strictures are well-founded, and shawls, frocks, flannels and shoes. Ladies' aprons, cloaks, hoods, collars, neck-ties, spencers, he may depend upon seeing a change in our action polkas, cephalines, cuffs, bags, purses. Books, cases and cards of pressed flowers, plants and grapes. THE PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE. Botanical series of British Algm, mosses and lichens We pray our friends throughout the State, not to in books and mahogany cases, from Elizabeth ostpone the circulation of the Petition. Let it be Pease. Baby's own books; knitted quilts, sola nets and window curtains; silk patchwork, table, piano,

ANDOVER AND HAVERHILL

chains ?- M.

PARKER PILLSBURY and STEPHEN S. FOSTER, Agen to of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will price, material and costume. French toys,-the hold meetings in Andover on Tuesday and Wednes-Basse cour ; being an unexampled display of Parisian day, January 4th and 5th.

Also in Haverhill, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 6th The Hingham table will be supplied with a display and 7th. Will the friends in these places make due

COUNTY MEETING AT ABINGTON.

An excellent work has recently been done in diffreshment table-Ohio cheese-and oil paintings. ferent portions of old Plymouth County. Let the Gilded and illuminated porcelain door-handles and friends of Freedom not be weary in well doing .plates, for boudoirs and drawing-rooms. Impalpable Let them come together, in strong numbers, togloves and other works of the destitute Irish peasmorrow and Sunday, at the quarterly meeting of antry, purchased for their relief, and sent to the Bathe Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society at Abington, zuar in acknowledgment of American benevolence. and carry the good work still farther onward [See A fresh supply of rare autographs-very valuable old books-new music-beautiful screens-Fayal bas-

COUNTY MEETING AT WORCESTER.

kets - ladies' travelling bags - gentlemen's card We had hoped to receive for this paper, the official call for the Annual Meeting of the Worcester cottage ornee, from the West-oil painting; (residence of O'Connell)—the homes of the poets, in South Division Anti-Slavery Society at Worczeren, on Saturday and Sunday, January 15th and 16th .-It is understood that the meeting will be held at that time and place, in Brinley Hall.

> ABINGTON AND EAST ABINGTON - NO. TICE.

Jones, Mr. Pillsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell, and oth-PAREER PILLEBURY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the Town Hall, Abington, this Evening, Dec. 31. STEPHEN S. FOSTER, an Agent of the same Society, will lecture this evening, at East Abington.

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SUMMARY.

We are pleased to learn that the Rev. Mr. Stetson of Medford, who lately suffered a severe injury cream, milk and eggs to W. W. Marjoram, 13 Mar. by the fracture of his right arm, near the shoulder, shall street, who will make them into ice creams is likely soon to recover the use of the arm in a good degree.

DEATH OF JUDGE HUBBARD -The Hop. Samuel Our friend Wm. W. Brown recently fgave Hubbard, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court several lectures in the new city of Lawrence, which of Massachusetts, d.ed in this city last week, after about two months illness, at the age of 62. It is said that his disorder was similar to that of which Mr. Legare, the Attorney General of the United States,

A colored man, purporting to be a fugitive from slavery, delivered a lecture in the Freewill Baptist Church, in this town, on Sunday evening last. The speaker was a man of undoubted ability and talent, and he succeeded right well in riveting the attention of a large audience for the space of nearly three hours; but we doubt most acriously whether such trades against all mankind in general, and the Church in particular, as he then indulged in, will ever have any lasting tendency towards the full accomplishment of the truly great and noble design of Christian benevolence and philanthrepy, which he pretended to have so nearly at heart.

On the other hand the Lawrence Courier are:

On the other hand the Lawrence Courier are:

to be installed as pastor of the Unitarian Church in

On the other hand the Lawrence Courier says:

William W. Brown on Slavery.—This talented American slave has delivered three lectures in this town, to crowded and very attentive audiences. We did not attend the Lectures, but a friend informs us that they evinced much ability, and though rather spicy for the tender care of those who despite a man on account of the color of his skin, were not as much so as ought to have been expected from one who is hunled as a fugitive Slave spected from one who is hunled as a fugitive Slave from one end of this notable thand of the free to the other. W. W Brown was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and has endured all the hardships incident to the life of an American Slave.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The steamship Hibernia arrived here on Saturday morning last, having experienced one of the selected voyages ever known to her skilfol commander. Capit Ryrie. She left Liverpool on the 4th instan and after getting fairly underway, a most tempes loud gale commenced from the westward, a success in of which lasted until she reached Halifax on The Alay morning, at two o'clock. The wind was so high while the steamer was in the river Mersey, this the Liverpool pilot could not return to his yach, and was obliged to continue on the voyage in the ship The Hibernia left Halifax five hours after her arrival at that port, and reached here in perfect a lety, having gone through one of the most boisti, our passages yet made by any of the Ocean steame. She brought 85 passengers to Boston, 9 of vincin were taken in at Halifax, and 4 others were left there.

The European Times of the 4th says: "It is rat The European Times of the 4th says: "It's rail fring to be able to announce that a marker inceprovement has taken place during the past forting the past forting the past forting the past forting the first says and the says and the past forting the public securities has advanced, and there has centless stringency in the money market general. The resolution of the Bank of England to result the rate of interest to 6 per cent, which was mountained and the says are mulgated on the 2d instant, will tend still further store confidence, and enable holders of productional transfer of the says are said their various commodities on more favo, ble sell their various commodities on more favo.

The state of affairs in Ireland has in no wise improved, if we may credit the accounts given in the English papers. The peasantry were still subject to great want and destitution. We cannot give evid a list of the reported murders, and armed band of robbers were said to continually infest the country. The following letter from Dublin gives a lamentable account of the state of things:—

You may judge pretty well by the newspars what the state of this country is; but there are earned of the country is; but there are earned of which you never see any account in the English papers. Men hunt and shoot with a brown of pistols in their pockets, and there is scarce a landholder who dares to show out after dusk earned in his own grounds.

SWITZERLAND.

From the continent the principal intelligence is the actual occurrence of hostifities in Switzerla d. The Federal party had prevailed, and the troops and defences of Sonderbund were generally beaten do a Neufchatel and the adjoining townships had deels at their neutrality, which had been confirmed by the King of Prussia. It will be seen by the concluding paragraph below, that the principal powers of a troop had interfered to stop the warfare:

The arms of the federal party in Switzerland have been almost everywhere triumphant. The campa in

The arms of the federal party in Switzerland his been almost everywhere triumphant. The campa was first opened by Gen. Dufour, who first investine city of Friburg, which speedily capitulated without striking a blow. He then crossed the count compelled the cantons of Zug and Schwitz to surreder, and expelled the Jesuits from these places. The Sonderbund troops gained some advantages several skirmishes which took place, Ticiono to Ura, and over Ochsenbein's division, but after so hard fighting on the 23d, the victorious army of federalists advanced to the heights which commanders. federalists advanced to the heights which comms the city of Lucerne.

Here the troops of the Sonderbund made a vi-

Here the troops of the Sonderbund made a vijrous resistance, but the Federalists carried the wiknown heights of the Rothenburg at the point of the
bayonet, and early on the morning of the 24th 11 of
city of Lucerne surrendered at discretion. We put
sume that these successes will put an end to to
war. Without doubting that the troops of the
Sonderbund have defended their cause with despitate valor, still it is apparent that on almost all the
occasions where both parties have fairly come in

Sonderbund have defended their cause with desprate valor, still it is apparent that on almost all tassociations where both parties have fairly come in the field, the Federalists have prevailed.

A very considerable shaughter must have tak a place during the campaign.

On Friday the 26th ult. a protocol was signed Downing street by the Duke de Broglie and Los a Palmerston, with the concurrence of the minister of the northern powers in Paris and London.

Sir Stratford Canning immediately left this courtry for Berne, by way of Paris, for the purpose of urging the federal authorities of Switzerland to suppend their proceedings, to stop the further effusion of blood, and to submit the terms recommended the principal cabinets of Europe to the consideration of the two belligerent parties. It is unfortunate that this step was not taken before, since now the federal party, flushed with conquest, may not be a disposed as previously to submit to foreign intervestion.

Fresh disturbances have taken place at Leghorn the people shouting. Down with the partizans a Austria! Down with the Jesuits!

ERRATUM. In the article headed 'The Christias World and Christian Fellowship,' in our last paper now made their first and chief labor. It is of vital 4th line from bottom, for 'last' read first. moment. Shall we help hold the Slave in his

Wednesday, January 5th, and Malden, Thursday, January 6th.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER.

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :

At Blackstone, Saturday evening and Sunday, January 8th and 9th.

At Mariboro', Tuesday and Wednesday, January 11th and 12th. At Northboro', Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th

PARKER PILLSBURY, An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

At Plymouth, Sunday January 9th.
At Duxbury, Tuesday "11th.
At Pembroke, Thursday "13th.

WILLIAM W. BROWN,

A fugitive from Slavery, and now an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the towns named below as follows, and we earnestly ask the friends of the Slave to give him all the aid in their control of the state of t in their power:

Goroton, Tuesday 4.
Pepperell, Thursday 6.
Leominster, Saturday 8. Lancaster, Tuesday " 11. Boston, Thursday " 12.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY A quarterly meeting of the 'Plymouth County (Old Colony,) A. S. Society,' will be holden in the Free Church (Town Hall) in Abington, on the first Saturday and Sunday in January, 1848, commencing at 10 o'clock, and continuing through each day and

evening.

We trust the friends of the Society will assemble in round and goodly numbers. We invite, also, the in round and goodly numbers. We invite, also, the apologist, the indifferent, and the enslaver, to meet with us and take part in our deliberations. An interesting meeting is anticipated, as Stephen S. Fos-ter, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., and others will be present.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec'y.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM NORTH CAR OLINA.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 2, 1847.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: For two years past, I have been more or less troubled with a cough. During the past year, I was taken with a severe pain in the left side, accompanied by a very had cough and a raising of blood; probably a quart or more. In addition to this, I sweat profusely at night, which induced me to apply to a physician, but received no permanent benefit. I then procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which seemed to have the desired effect. I continued to use it, and my appetite, which had been very poor, returned, and with it my strength was restored. After taking four bottles I was completely cured, and have enjoyed good health since.

DAVID R. BELL.

The editor of the North Carolinian, albeit strongly opposed to puffing 'quack medicines,' but believing that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry ought not to be classed with that sort, cheerfully testifies to his knowledge of the truth of Mr. Bell'a statement in regard to the efficacy of the Balsam.

None genuine unless signed I. BETTS on the FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 2, 1847.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington Street, and by Druggists generally in the United States and British Provinces.

WM. W. BROWN! A FUGITIVE SLAVE!! HEAR HIM!!!

FOR sale at this Office, a Lecture delivered before T the Female Anti-Slavery Society of Salem, at Lyceum Hall, Nov. 14, 1847, by Wm. W. Brown, a Fugitive Slave—5 cents single, 50 cents a dozen, and \$3 50 a hundred.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts.

The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of 1 and that they are endowed by their Creator with an tagonistical to each other.

Its trunk of polished silver seemed, Its branches, bright and fair, Stretched far and wide their giant arms, That glittered in the air.

Around its head bright rainbow hues In circling glory rolled, The blossoms all, were diamonds bright, And all the leaves were gold.

The streams that fed this silver tree, And through its branches strayed, Were not from nature's fountains drawn, Or nature's storehouse made. Oh no! 'twas quite another thing.

That nourished every part, 'Twas blood, from human bosoms drawn Fresh, from the beating heart. In blood its roots were steeped, and blood

While clustering leaves concealed the fruit, That on this tree was found. The breeze that waved its brilliant leaves Was formed of human sighs,

The showers that o'er its blossoms fell

Were tears from human eves.

But Oh the fruit! the bitter fruit, Its blossoms did enfold; Its very touch pollution was To body, and to soul.

in secret flowed around,

Come all who hope for better days, Come all ye good and free ! And let us see the fruit that grows Upon this silver tree.

It bore a talisman of power To turn all wrong to right, Twas right to rob, 'twas right to steal, To murder, and to fight. 'Twas right to sever nature's ties,

So strong and holy made; The mother from her child to tear, The human soul degrade ! To sell a man, with heart and head,

A body, and a soul ; To sell him like a common thing. God's image sell for gold. Yet see, this golden Upas tree

Still wide and wider spreads, And over all the sunny South Its deadly venom sheds. Wider and wider, still it spreads,

Though rotten to the core. And deeper still its roots extend, Though steeped in human gore What says the South, the blood stained South

For all her guilt and shame ! She sowed broadcast the seeds of woe, And she must reap the same. Shrouded in mystery and gloom,

Scarce seen his threatening eye The Genius of the future came, And raised his standard high;

And written on his blood-red flag Was seen, while waving slow, Oceans of blood have nursed this tree, And blood, for blood must flow.

THE GOSPEL ECHO. Found in a Pew in the Church of Kirkbeen, Kir. endbright, written in a female hand, and supposed to be suggested by observing an Echo.

True Faith, producing love to God in Man, Say, Echo, is not this the Gospel plan? Есно-The Gospel plan !

Must I my faith in Jesus constant show, By doing good to all, both friend and foe Есно-Both friend and foe

When men conspire to hate and treat me ill. Ecno-Love them still !

If they my failings causelessly reveal, Must I their faults as carefully conceal? Ecno-As carefully conceal !

But if my name and character they tear, And cruel malice, too, too plain appear; And when I sorrow and affliction know, They smile, and add unto my cup of woe, Say, Echo, say, in such peculiar case, Must I continue still to love and bless? Есно-Still to love and bless !

Why, Echo, how is this; thou'rt sure a dove; Thy voice will leave me nothing else but love! Есно-Nothing else but love !

Amen, with all my heart, then be it so ; And now to practice Vil directly go. Ecno-Directly go

This path be mine, and let who will reject, My gracious God me surely will protect ! Ecno-Surely will protect !

Henceforth on him I'll cast my ev'ry care, And friends and foes embrace them all in prayer Ecno-Embrace them all in prayer

THE MURDERED SLAVE.

He died beneath the lash-his mortal frame Could bear no more, and death in mercy came Patient and calm his spirit passed away, And now his body sleeps beneath the clay; His toils are over, and his weary breast Has found-what man in life denied him-rest. Poor slumbering dust-is there that passes by, And yields thy death the tribute of a sigh? The tyrant tramples on thy lowly grave, "Tis but the ashes of a murdered slave! And even the more humane have learned to steel Their hearts, and think that only white men feel ! But Jesus looked upon the scene of death, And marked the negro's last expiring breath : Sustained that breath to speak a parting word-An humble witness for his gracious Lord-And bade him, like the dying Prince of Heaven,

Pray that his murderers might be forgiven !

He felt the lust of slavery no more,-He dropped his quivering flesh upon the sod,

The gloomy vale he passed-the pang was o'er,-

And flew to meet his Saviour and his God. They dug his burial place-and cast within, THE BLEEDING RECORD OF A NATION'S SIN. No eye might dare to pity or to weep, No fond affection there its watches keep ; The purple stain, that told the deed was done, Was bleeched by midnight dews and noontide su The white man trod as common ground the spot Where lay the slave he murdered and forgot. Yet there is hid a safe and sacred trust, Angels are guarding the despised dust :-And on that day, when all the dead shall rise, Shall bear their charge, with shoutings to the skies

- Wrengs of Africa.

## MISCELLANY.

MORAL POWER.

Mrs. Butler, in her late tour through France, gives the following account of the success of an Englishman, who, a few years since, established a Factory

'Coming here a foreigner, he had to contend with all the national prejudices, jealousies and interests of the people among whom he established himself, assailed on all hands by predictions of the equal impossibility of bringing with him a colony of English workmen, or employing the violent and untractable native material around him. He made no attempt to import English workmen, but taking immediately such as he found at hand, began with twenty men in his workshop; the number of his hands is now five hundred: peaceable, orderly, hu-mane towards each other, respectful and attached mane towards each other, respectful and attached to their superiors, they are noted in the whole community as a hody apart for their good conduct and irreproachable demeanor. The enterprise has gone on thriving, the work increasing, the buildings and establishment growing, every year adding to the number of workmen, and the importance of the undertaking; the French merchants and masters remaining amazed at this success, where they had predicted the most signal failures; the civil authorities inquiring of Mr. — the average amount of crime, and receiving for answer that they had had no instance of crime whatever among them, had no instance of crime whatever among them,— petty misdemeanors, which were visited by the universal indignation and reprolation of the work-men themselves, but no crime; Government en-berprises of the same description sending to request to see the rules by which the establishment was goverened, receiving for answer that there were no written or printed rules, or specific code of government; that a feeling of mutual confidence and respect, justice on both hands, honorable dealings from master to man, ample compensation in the shape of high weges, and that which is a thousand times more efficient, a consciousness on the part of the men of being treated with humanity and with sympathy; these were the only laws, rules, or contracts existing between them and their de

### JOHN HUSS, THE REFORMER.

John Huss was born in Hussenitz, in Bohemia on the 6th of July, 1373. He was eleven years of age when Wickliff, 'the morning star of the reformation,' died. In his youthful days he read the writings of that reformer, when he regarded them as most impious. Little did he then think the time would come when he would embrace the doctrines of Wickliff, and rather than renounce them would sacrifice his own life. How mysterious and effect tive are the operations of the Spirit of God on the mind, that induce a man to lay down his life joyfully at one period, for the sake of principles which he utterly abhorred at another! Yet this was the

ca e with Huss, and thousands of other men.

H: s: was by no means as clear in his views a Wi shiff, respecting the errors of the church of Rome, and was not in danger of a martyr's death until he made his appeal to the Bible as the only infallible authority. This brought upon him the sentence of death, as it will upon every man where the Roman Catholic Cnurch has the authority to

execute it.

It was in the year 1400 that Huss was chosen pastor of the church in Bethlehem, Bohemia, There, with untiring fidelity, he fed his flock with the simple, vital truths of the word of God. He the simple, vital truths of the word of God. He discharged the duties of a pastor in the fear of God, and very much to the edification of the people. He was afterwards elected dean to the University of Prague, and in 1409 was appointed rector of it. But he did not on this account abandon the preaching of the gospel. For twelve or fourteen years, he was known and esteemed as a most instructive, was known and esteemed as a most instructive, and was known and esteemed as a most instructive, was known and esteemed as a most instructive,

was known and esteemed as a most instructive, eloquent and zealous preacher of the gospel.

During this period his preaching had made an impression, not only in Bohemin, but also upon the court of Rome. Hence, something must be done to put an end to this faithful exhibition of the tenth or Rome will suffer intern. The soid the truth, or Rome will suffer injury. Thus said the cardinals, prelates and Popes of that age.
In 1414 a conneil of the papal church was called

at Constance, in the most southern parts of Germany, on the confines of Switzerland. Two prominent objects demanded the attention of this splen-

vicar of Christ.

touched the life of man, has no foundation in scrip-On the 15th of October, 1414, Huss started on his journey to answer these and other charges be-fere the council. To his surprise, his journey assumed the appearance of a splendid triumph. Evrywhere he was met by crowds who evinced the most profound respect for him. The magistrates

Jesus Christ was bound with a harder chain than this for my sake, and why should I be ashamed of this old rusty one? To the executioner he said 'That out of the ashes of the Goose, (for Huss significant of the Bohemian language) an hundred years after God would raise up a Swan whose singing would make many to tremble. He sung while enveloped in the flames so distinctly as to be heard by the spectators, and died with a song of praise upon his tongue. of praise upon his tongue.

The execution of Huss was on the 6th of July 1415, the day on which he was 42 years of age. On his birth day he was translated by fire from the toils and conflicts of earth, to the joys and songs of heaven, from the presence and frowns of his enemies, to the presence and smiles of his adorable

### From the Scientific American. ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT.

Alexander Van Humboldt, the traveller, the author, the philosopher, the statesman, says the Be-lin correspondent of the Providence Journal, is now n his 73d year, but he is still hale and active, and his blue eyes sparkle as brightly as when he stood upon the heights of the Andes, and traversed the steppes of Siberia. Born to a noble and hereditary wealth, he resolved to devote himself to intelectual pursuits. He chose the dangerous and fatiguing path of a scientific traveller. To behold with his own eyes the organism of the world, to judge by patient, ocular investigation, of the philosopiny of creation-this was his task. In the acment of this task he made voyages, and voyages of years' duration, and some of the most voyages of years duration, and some of the most difficult and unfrequented portions of Europe, Asia and America, were trodden by his footsteps. It has been remarked by Professor Ritter, that America has been twice discovered—actually, objectively by Christopher Columbus; scientifically by Alexander Van Humboldt. Besides this, Humbald, in the control of the control bolds is one of the most voluminous living authors, and has long been the chief confidant, and most influential counsellor of the Prussian monarch.— All the honors which royalty could bestow have been heaped upon him, and but a few months since, what is generally considered the crowning it is all wrong for clergymen to condemn. There is honor, viz., the Order of the Black Eagle, which, heretofore, has been almost exclusively confined to members of royal houses. When young he was

## THE LIBERATOR.

exceedingly wealthy, but he has expended immense sums in travel, and at present his looks, of which 'Cosmos' is the last, whose second volume has recently been published, and which, in itself, forms a new epoch in the philosophy of natural science, constitute the principal source of his income. Rich, however, in a nobler sense of the word, in the honor and respect of mankind, in the asciousness of a life devoted successfully to great and high pursuits, he stands a kind of scientific patriarch, the Nestor of learning and letters—one of the chiefest of those, who, next to the teacher of true righteousness, merit most of the gratitude o

"Seeing ignorance is the curse of God, Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to Heaven.

His correspondence is immense, and though still pursuing his own profound investigations nothing which concerns learning and true science at home or abroad, escapes his vigilant eve. lately saw a letter from him, in which he speaks of our own Prescott in terms of unqualified praise, calling him, without reservation, one of the first living historians. All who know this truly great man testify to the simplicity of his life, the urban-ity of his manners, and the goodness of his heart. Prussia is often called a poor kingdom, but when she can boast of such a man as Alexander Van Humboldt, and of others equally distinguished, wherein does her poverty consist? Would that all nations might place more value upon those purer resources of intellectual wealth, which yield their immortal revenues at all seasons and under

GEORGIA. The Legislature of Georgia has passed strong resolutions against the Wilmot Proviso. One of them is as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly the people of Georgia, at the ensuing Presidential election, should not and will not support any man for the Presidency or Vice Presiden cy, who favors the principles of the "Wilmot Pro

Upon the subject of the war, the same body ha ted the following, among other resolutions: Resolved, That war is an evil which no natio ought to encounter, except in defence of its honor; that a war of conquest, prosecuted with a view to acquire by force of arms the territory of a foreign State, is alike forbidden by the precepts of our holy religion, and the moral sentiments of the civ-ilized world. That without stopping to scan the circumstances in which the war with Mexico originated, or the objects for which it is prosecuted leaving to the Congress of the United States, in leaving to the Congress of the United States, in whom the whole war-making power is vested by the Federal Constitution, to discharge its own appropriate duty in this regard, this Legislature acting in behalf of the people of Georgia, nevertheless feel bound to declare that a speedy termination of hostilities is imperiously demanded by that people. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, it is not the wish, nor would it consist with the interest of the people of Georgia, that the war with Mexico should be prosecuted with a view to the subjugation or distinemberment of that Repub-

the subjugation or disinemberment of that Repub-lic, that the annexation of the departments of New Mexico and California, whether to be governed as dependent territories or incorporated into this Union, would be fraught with incalculable evils would impair the value of our free institutions, a essentially diminish the relative weight and influ ence of the Southern members of the confederacy

out the prospect of again concentrating an army-in view of the fact that Mexico is at this moment a conquered nation, without concert or unity,the Uni-ted States might with propriety in a spirit of hu-manity and christian benevolence, tender a peace within the power of the conquered nation to accept, and not involving the dismemberment of he own Republic.

THE MORMON COLONY .- A Romantic Route. The inent objects demanded the attention of this splendid council. The first object was to decide who was the Pope.

Another object of this council was to dispose of John Huss and remove him from his field of labors, and put an end to the doctrines he so fearbors, and put an end to the doctrines he so fearbors. There were present 346 archbishops and bishops, 564 abbots and doctors, 450 prostitutes, besides a vast multitude of musicians, cooks, &c., &c.

Before this great assemblage. Huss was summoned to answer such charges as these—

'That there was no absolute necessity for a visible head of the church.

The Mormon Colony.—A Romantic Route. The Editor of the St. Louis Republican (Dec. 1.) has bad aconversation with Mr. Little, a high officer in the Mormon City of the valley of the Great Salt Lake, and has just returned, having left the turne home of the disciples of Joseph Smith late in August last. He and others explored the Valley, which is about 80 miles by 20. 100 acres of ground have been planted with corn, potatoes, turnips, &c., which the colonists were irrigating. Ten acres are to be enclosed by a stockade, as a defence against the Indians, and within it some two hundred dwellings are to be erected. On his return to St. Louis, Mr. Little met the Mormon engigrants in detached parties—many of the married men had been taken ble head of the church.

That the church was better governed in apostolic times without one.

That a wicked Pope could not possibly be the licar of Christ.

That liberty of conscience was every man's natural right. That ecclesiastical censures, especially such as The following extract from Order No. 1 of Lt. Col. Geo. Cooke to the California Battalion, dated at San Diego in California, on the 30th of June Ou the 15th of October. 1414. Huss started on route across the American continent .

The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding congratu lates the Battalion on their safe arrival on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and the conclusion of rywhere he was met by crowds who evinced the most profound respect for him. The magistrates and clergy of Nuremberg met him in a body, and expressed the greatest confidence in his innocence and integrity.

But no sconer had he presented himself before the council, than he was arrested and committed to prison. In vain did the noblemen of Bohemia remonstrate against this course, and petition for his release. remonstrate against this course, and petition for his release.

The sentence of death was passed. A cap of paper was put on his head, on which devils were painted, with the infamous inscription, 'A ringleader of heretics.' Huss was serene and unflinching as he came to the place of execution. His ferwent prayer rose to God for himself and for his enemies. When he was chained to the stake, he said with a smile on his countenance, 'My Lord Jesus Christ was bound with a harder chain than this for my sake, and why should I he ashamed of this old rusty one?' To the executioner he said 'That out of the ashes of the Goose, (for Huss significant course teith the citizens was marked by a single act of injustice. Thus marching, half naked and half

New York city may be derived from such statistics as are furnished by the half-yearly return of the chief of police for the period from the lat of May to the 1st of October. The total number of arrests for all offences during that time is 14,381; of which 1,028 are for assault and battery, 52 for burglary, 2,177 for disorderly conduct, 155 for fighting in the streets, 190 for grand larceny, 148 for insanity, 3,498 for intoxication and disorderly conduct, 53 for indecent exposure of person, 1,225 for petit larceny, 120 prostitutes for disorderly conduct in the streets, 155 on suspicion of stealing, 1,217 for vagrancy and various other causes of arrest. Number of persons furnished with lodging, for a longer or shorter period, (mostly at night), in for a longer or shorter period, (mostly at night,) in the station-houses on their own application, 12,889 Number of children lost in the public streets, taken to the station-houses and restored to their parents 1,819, or about 5 every day all the year round

A SHORT CREED.—Rev. W. H. Knapp, paster of the Unitarian Society in Nantucket, Mass., lately preached a sermon, wherein he avowed himself hostile to the church formulas and creeds of his ow denomination as well as others, and proposed the

Regarding Jesus of Nazareth as our spiritua Teacher and Guide, we desire more faithfully to follow him, to be governed by his spirit, to be true to our age and mission as he was to his, to co-operate with him in his work, in building up his kingdom on earth, and introducing the reign of righteousness, truth and love among men, and to this end we associate together as the 2d Congregational Church in Nantucket."

The Clergy.—The Rev. Dr. Breckenbridge, o Kentucky, has preached a sermon, justifying the war with Mexico, and going in for a vigorous prosecution. The Democratic journals laud the reve tend gentleman's course. This is all right, though

Power of the Dissenters.—The Dissenters are more numerous and powerful than is generally supposed. The clergy list of 1835, sates the number of Established Churches in England and Wales at 12,100—subsequent increase may have made them 12,500.—But the authorized statistics of the several dissenting bodies, show that there are 10,394 chapels in England, and 2,340 in Wales, making in both 12,-24. 734; a greater number than all the churches in the Establishment-though it is probable that there are Establishment—though it is probable that there are a larger number of attendants upon the former than the latter. In Scotland there are 1,983 non-conformist churches, and only 1,160 belonging to the Established church. In Ireland the disproportion is still greater; upwards of six of the eight million of inhabitants being Roman Catholies. In the whole kingdom there are about 15,060 places of worship belonging to the Established church, and 17,717 belonging to non-conformist bodies.

Is there a mechanic or laborer who finds it diffi cult to provide for the necessaries of life for his family, and yet spends twelve and a half cents a day for strong drink? Let him remember that this small sum will in one year amount to forty-five dollars and sixty-two cents, and will purchase, when the markets are cheapest, the following articles,

| 3 tons of coal,              | 200 | \$15 | 00 |
|------------------------------|-----|------|----|
| I load of wood,              |     | 1    | 65 |
| 2 bbls. of flour,            |     | 11   | 00 |
| 200 lbs. Indian meal,        |     | 3    | 00 |
| 200 lbs. of pork,            |     | 11   | 00 |
| 8 bushels of potatoes,       |     | 4    | 00 |
| and the second second second |     |      |    |
|                              |     | \$45 | 03 |

Into a house thus supplied, hunger and cold would not enter. And if to these articles is added what before he has felt able to purchase, abundance and comfort would be the inmates of his dwelling.

The Suffrage Question in Connecticut .- The fol lowing is the official statement of the votes given in every county of Connecticut, on the proposed amendment of the Constitution, providing for the admission of colored men to the elective franchise :

|                  | Yes.  | No.    |
|------------------|-------|--------|
| Hartford county. | 1343  | 3666   |
| New Haven do     | 1045  | 3094   |
| New London do    | 434   | 2563   |
| Fairfield do     | 302   | 2765   |
| Windham do       | 660   | 1152   |
| Litchfield do    | 680   | 3282   |
| Middlesex do     | 521   | 1442   |
| Tolland do       | 368   | 1184   |
|                  | 5,553 | 19,795 |

Majority against the amendment, 13,795.

still Moving.—The New School Presbyterian Sy-nod, of Indiana, have declared against Slavery, by resolving unanimously that it should be made a dis-ciplinary offence by the church. This noble decision on the part of that body, may be credited to the in-defatigable labors of the Rev. Jonathan Cable; the only minister we ever knew, belonging to a Proresolving unanimously that it should be made a disciplinary offence by the church. This noble decision on the part of that body, may be credited to the indefinitional behavior of the Rev. Jonathan Cable; the only minister we ever knew, belonging to a Pro-Slavery Church, that dare serve God by serving humanity.

a green old age, and go down to his grave in peace, and be placed by side of the hero of New Orl:ans, that the sprout may return to its natural root.

Be particular about Dates .- A Scotch tradesman

Be particular about Dates.—A Scotch tradesman, who had amassed, as he believed, £4,000, was surprised by his old clerk with a balance-sheet showing his fortune to be £6,000.

'It canna' be,' said the principal; 'count agen.'
The clerk again declared the balance to be £6,000. The master counted himself, and he also brought out a surplus of £6,000. Still he had a lurking doubt of the existence of the extra £2,000; so, one night, he sat down to give the columns 'one count more.' At the close of his task, he impeed up and At the close of his task, he jumped up and more. At the close of his task, he jumped up and rushed through the streets in a shower of rain, to the house of his clerk. The clerk's head, capped and drowsy, emerged from an attic window, at the sound of the knocker, to inquire the errand of his

Whe's there?' he mumbled, 'and what do you want?'
'It's me, ye scoonneral!' exclaimed his employ-er, 'ye've added up the year of our Lord among the

Disolution of the County .- We understand that a strong effort will be made at the coming session of the Legislature, to divide this county and establish a shire at Fitchburg. It is also said that Middlesex is to be dismembered—if it can be done. We hope old Worcester will preserve its integrity for many years yet. When the railroads already begun or chartered shall be complete, the objections growing his establishment is pleasantly situated near Benson out of the size of the county and the distance of farthest towns from the shire will be done away.— Mill River, about two and a half miles from the cen

sing himself with sawdust under the machinery.— Before the saw could be stopped, it had cut off the sole of the boy's boot, badly torn one arm, and sawed his skull nearly from one ear to the other, and

ison; of Revolutionary Claims, Bright; of Pensions, Johnson of Louisiana; of Patents and Patent Office,

Another Wonderful Press.—A Mr. Wm. Heaton, of New York, has invented a printing press, which it is said is calculated to print off eight sheets in a single revolution of the cylinders, taking an impression on both sides of each sheet. The number of sheets which it is estimated that it will print in an hour, is not less than twenty thousand. The wear of the type is also likely to be diminished by the invention.

Juntal Press.—A Mr. Wm. Heaton, of New York, has invented a printing press, which it is said is calculated to print off eight sheets in a single revolution of the bowels, piles, dyspensia, general debility, nervous and spinal affection, liver complaints, jaundice, acute or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dyspensia, general debility, nervous and spinal affection, liver complaints, jaundice, acute or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dyspensia, general debility, nervous and spinal affection, liver complaints, jaundice, acute or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dyspensia, general debility, nervous and spinal affection, liver complaints, jaundice, acute or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dyspensia, general debility, nervous and spinal affection, liver complaints, jaundice, acute or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dyspensia, general debility, nervous and spinal affection, liver complaints, jaundice, acute or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dyspensia, liver complaints, jaundice, acute or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dyspensia, liver complaints, jaundice, acute or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dyspensia, liver complaints, jaundice, acute or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dyspensia, liver complaints, jaundice, acute or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dyspensia, liver complaints, jaundice, acute or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dyspensia, general debility, nervous and spinal affections, inflammation of the bowels, piles, dyspensia, general debility, nervous and spinal affections, inflammat

Brutes.—Joseph Mott and Angelina Shipman have been arrested in Philadelphia, for causing the death of a sick colored man, by ejecting him from their house, in which he boarded, during a furious storm at night. They were afraid of catching the fe-

Some of the ladies who attended La Roy Sunderland's lectures on Pathetism, in Boston, have presented to him a gold watch valued at \$228.

A new state, it is said, is about to spring into existence, called Minesoto, whose port of entry will embrace the western extremity of Lake Superior. Excellent coal lands lie between that harbor and the

MECHANICS' FAIR.—The Mechanics' Fair exhibits several specimens in mechanical Dentistry, which are in the highest degree creditable to the advancement of that branch of art in our city. We have inspected them, particularly those bearing the name of Dr. Morton, (well known in connection with the discovery of ether,) which seem to us consummate pieces of mechanism. From inquiry made at the Hall, we learn that the process of mestication, as exhibited in one of his specimens, is not a mere matter of show, as we had supposed, but is the operation of an ingenious invention of Dr. M.'s, the purpose of which, as partly indicated by its name, the Desilometer, is to give a degree of accuracy not otherpose of which, as partly indicated by its name, tas Deutometer, is to give a degree of accuracy not other-wise attainable, to the proper proportions and adjust-ment of the artificial teeth, so that their action shall exactly correspond to that of the natural set. The entireness of the sets in this case, being free from piercing, and their being completely furnished with gold anountings, seemed to us to constitute a distin-cipation for the property of this work.—Dr. guishing feature in the character of this work .- Dr. Morton's Office is at 19, Tremont Row .- Boston

IT The Charleston Murcury states that of the South Carolina regiment which left the United States nine months ago, numbering nearly cleven hundred men, but between eighty and ninety were left to enter the city of Mexico.

Hon. Timothy Pitkin, an eminent citizen of Co. necticut, who had served his State with distinguished ability as a member of Congress, from 1805 to 1819, died in New Haven on the 18th, at the ad-

The largest cheese ever made in America, wa manufactured lately at the diary of E. Follet, (Ezq out of courtesy to the cheese,) of Licking county Ohio. The milk of 100 cows for four days, constituted the staple, and it weighed 1000 lbs.

Great Flood .- In Cincinnati, the river had rise Great Flood.—In Cincinnati, the river had risen as high as in 1832, and the city was inundated. Five thousand families have been rendered destitute. A public meeting was called to devise measures of relief. The stores in South Pearl street were flooded. Broadway was overflowed. All business was sus-pended, and lumber was affoat in all parts of the city.

A curious machine for making suspender buttons has been invented and is in use at Newark, New Jersey. It makes complete in one operation the bow for suspender buckles, lettered and ornamented, at the rate of from thirty to forty per minute. The aggregate consumption in the United States of this small article amounts to upwards of \$200,000 annually, nine-tenths of which are imported from France.

Died at his residence in Colosse, ALFRED WELLS, formerly a resident of Brattleborough, Vermont, aged 65 years.

Slavery Church, that dare serve God by serving humanify.

It is said that a large minority of that respectable
Synod, are ready to dissolve their connection with
the General Assembly, because of its pro-slavery
character. This is right. This is making progress.

Let us 'thank God and take courage,' and 'never
gipe up.' character. This is right. This is making progress. Let us 'thank God and take courage,' and 'never gine wp.'

District of Columbia — The corporation of Washington, our National Capital, have published a new edict, requiring all free colored persons in the city, to give good white security each in a thousand dollars, for their good behavior, and to pay \$2 each for a certificate that they have given such security. This is one of the most infamous laws in the whole catalogue of oppressive statutes under which the colored people of this country have groaned and saffered. None can appreciate its cruelty but those who are familiar with the situation of these free colored people.

POLITICS AND GRAMMAR.—At a meeting in Conway county, Arkansas, to choose delegates to the State Convention, to be held at the city of Lithe Rock on the first Monday in January, the following resolution was passed:

Résolved, That we tender our warmest and heartfelt gratitude to our able fellow-citizen, the Chief Magistrate of our happy Union, James K. Polk, for the able statesmanlike abilities, in guiding our ship of State with the true care of a parent; and has shown great resources in war. Indeed, to have a Chief Magistrate honored abroad, deserves to be beloved at home. May his life be lengthened out to a green old age, and go down to his grave in peace, and be placed by side of the hero of New Orleans,

SIX MONTHS AT GRAEFFENBURGH. THIS highly interesting work of HENRY C WRIGHT may be obtained at this office. Price ONE QUILLAR. Dec. 10, 1847.

NEW BOOKS!

A COLLECTION of the Writings of Nathaniel P. Rogers. Price \$1.
The Church as it is, or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery:

by Parker Pillsbury; second edition, revised and improved—15 cents.

Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by John Prince, Pastor of the 2d Universalist Church, in Danvers—\$1. in Danvers-\$1. Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M. D.-50

cents.
Thoughts on the Death Penalty, by Chas. C. Burleigh-25 cents. Revelations, &c., by A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant-\$2,50. Dr. Lardner's Popular Lecture on Science and Art,

For sale by BELA MARSH, oct15 No. 25 Cornhill.

NORTHAMPTON WATER-CURE. THE undersigned, gratefully appreciating the credit generously awarded by a discerning public to his success as a Hydropathic Practitioner, would respectfully inform the friends of Hydropathy, that Barre Gaz.

Accident at Taftsville, Vt.—A workman set in operation a circular saw one day last week, while, unknown to him, a boy four or five years old, was amusing himself with sawdust under the machinery.

Before the saw could be stopped, it had cut off the persons. Among the variety of baths in the estable persons. Among the variety of baths in the estable persons. Before the saw could be stopped, it had cut off the sole of the boy's boot, badly torn one arm, and sawed his skull nearly from one ear to the other, and in one place entirely through the bone. The lad, it is said, did not lose his senses, and appears to be getting well.

United States Senate Committees.—Chairman of United States Senate Committees.—Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, Di kenson; of Public Lands, Breese; of Territories, Douglas; of Private Land Claims, Yulee; of Indian Affairs, Archivate Land Claims, Yulee; of Indian Affairs, Archivate Land Claims, Bright; of Pensions, Johnson of Louisiana; of Patents and Patent Office, Westcott.

Election in Liberia. We have seen a letter from Monrovia of the 18th of October, giving the result opinion, that thee years, has strengthened his of the election under the new order of things in that cates the character of many diseases, and the ability country. The present Governor, Roberts, has been of the election under the new order of things in that country. The present Governor, Roberts, has been elected to that office by the people, and the Hon. N. Brandon, Lieutenant Governor.—Commercial Advertiser.

\*\*Candid.—A Baptist paper, just commenced in Virginia, says, that it shall support the cause of Christ generally, except in such practices as are in direct opposition to the interpretation of Scripture by Baptist standard authors, and Baptist practices?

\*\*Advent Herald.\*\*

Another Wonderful Press.—A Mr. Wm. Heaton, of New York, has invented a printing press which received the successfully treated, are pulmory affection, liver complaints, jaundice, acute or chronic inflammation of the bowels, piles, dys-

and scatter in the state of the second of th crash towels, some well-worn linen to cut for fo mentations, an old cloak or mantle, and a syringe." Terms for treatment and board are \$5.50 pe

week, for those who occupy rooms on the third floer —on the first and second floors, \$6,00 per week, payable weekly,—washing extra. A patient, who at night. They were alraid of catching the fewer from him.

The New Custom House at New Orleans will cover an area of 99,000 feet, exceeding by some 30,000 feet, that of the Capitol at Washington. It will accommodate the U.S. Court, Post Office, Land Office, Collector's Office, and have many millions feet of storage.

On the first and second floors, 86,500 per week, payable weekly,—washing extra. A patient, who from choice or necessity occupies a room alone, on the third floor, will pay \$8,00 per week.—On the first and second floors, \$8,50 per week.

The New Custom House at New Orleans will cover a receive a second floors, \$6,00 per week, payable weekly,—washing extra. A patient, who from choice or necessity occupies a room alone, on the first and second floors, \$6,00 per week, payable weekly,—washing extra. A patient, who from choice or necessity occupies a room alone, on the third floor, will pay \$8,00 per week.—On the first and second floors, \$8,50 per week. Invalidation who are so feeble as to need extra attention and fire in their rooms, (except for swathing purposes,) will procure their own nurses and fuel, or pay an extra price.

D. RUGGLES. NORTHAMPTON, Aug. 1847.

N. B.—The afflicted, desirous of being examined a regard to their complaints, and of ascertaining the daptedness of the water-cure in their particular case, should call on Tuesdays and Fridays

(Opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,) BOSTON, AS been in operation for five years,—Originals for the sole purpose of buying and selling rea and Coffees, and nothing else; it has met with any ampled success. Purchasing whole chops at one, and selling for each only, at a small advance on the pound, they were enabled to make better selection, and sell cheaper than those not engaged exclusively in the trade. As a general rule there is

VOLUME XVII.--NO. LIII

THE BOSTON CHINA TEA CO No. 198 Washington street,

'THE ORIGINAL STORE.'

TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED! in purchasing of us. We will sell

5 lbs. good Black Tea, for 5 lbs. superior Black Tea, (Oolong flavor,) 1 30 5 lbs. good Black Tea, for 5 lbs. good Green Tea,
5 lbs. good strong Young Hyson,
5 lbs. delicious Green Tea, 5 lbs. delicious Green Tea,
Many Stores charge 75 cents per pound for in
service Txa. All our Teas are packed in a sylvage
coliarly our own, in half pound to ten pound pack
ges, comprising over 50 different kinds, and labeled
with our own label, duly copy-righted, to construe

which is forgery.

Achowe, a NATIVE CHINAMAN, who has had Eng Achowe, a SATIVE CHINAMAN, who am hid may years experience in Canton, (his native place) a this business, will be found at the Company's Wun. Incuse, directing and superintending the paties, &c., and will be happy to have his friends at a

DO OUR AIM IS AT TO SELL GOOD TEA CHEAP FOR CASE Any person, by enclosing the money in a letter, in presence of a postmaster, and sending by main will have the Teas carefully packed and brearies.

orders sent through express men, answered with the same care as on a personal application,

An exclusive agent for the sale of our Teas, vil be appointed in each town in New England, b plication to the Company, in Boston, po AGENTS. EMPLOY NO TRAVELLING

REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

MEDICATED INHALATION, IN PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITH, ASTHMA, CHRONIC AFFECTIONS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

DR. FROST CAN BE CONSULTED BY PATIENTS AT HIS OFFICE,

No. 57 Cambridge Street, BOSTON.

WHERE he trents the above Complaints by WHERE he treats the above Complaint by a new and decided improved method, by alich the Patient is principally released of the namening effects of continued taking of news, but receive in medicine by INHALATION to the parts affected, as that the healthy parts of the system need not edfected and sickened by the curative remedy, thus giving a practical remedy to the disease, and leving nature to pursue its true course. Patients out of the city are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of their cases. detail of their cases, as to the durati

NOTE.—The most prevalent of all diseases incide to our climate,—CONSUMPTION,—may general be traced to a slight cold. By an estimate not lon since made, it appears that upwards of oxe m Complaints. TAKE HEED, DELAYS ARE AND FIFTY THOUSAND die



HAVING entirely retired from travelling, information and the Public generally, that may at all times be found at her residence,

NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET. (OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, MAIL.

where she will be ready to attend to all diseases cident to the Human Frame, in Men, Women, a Children, except those arising from immorality. MRS. MOTT has had great experience and so Mas. Mort has had great experience an according to the principal towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire that she has visited during the for a five seasons past, which is very generally kassa, and in fact so much so, as not to require furthercoments. Her method of treatment and curing is retirely different from many others in the profession. -Her medicines are all compounded by herselffro ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND

ESSENTIAL OILS. Many of which are raised and gathered expressly for her in Europe. She has in many instances performed cures of diseases which have haffled the shill of the most eminent physicians in the country. Persons that reside at a distance from Boston cannot make it convenient to consult Mrs. Mot onally, can do so by letter directed as above plaining their case fully, and receive her assure by return of mail.

Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United

States in perfect safety by expresses from Bo
Letters must be post paid to receive at
Boston, June 18th, 1847.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House,

Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Id. knap-street, near Cambridge-str Knap-street, near Cambridge-street.

C. would respectfully inform the public, that has fitted up and opened his house to access date with Board and Lodging those who may fat him with their patronage. He respectfully solicit share. No pains will be spared to render it is entered to render it is

NEW ENGLAND SECOND HAND CLOTHING STORY, No. 56 Union st., . JOHN WRIGHT

K EEPS constantly on hand, a great variety of
New and Second Hand CLOTHING.
Goods of all kinds, such as old clothes, W. I.
Goods, Watches, Boots and Shoes, &c., exchanged
for New Clothing.
Cash advanced on all kinds of Goods from \$1.00.

Oct 1

100. 100.

BOYS' CLOTHING. SAMUEL WILSON, 10 Brattle street, having furnish BOYS' CLOTHING, of as good material selfit, and at as cheap prices, as can be obtained in the city. Call and as eity. Call and see.

D. S. GRANDIN, M. D. DENTIST, 238. WASHINGTON STREET, .

All operations warranted. JOSEPH H. TURPIN WOULD invite the attention of his friends and the public to his

Daguerrian Gallery, Where he pledges himself to execute Ministres with a life-like finish, and on as moderate terms as mothers in the profession. others in the profession.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOL

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, Milford. VERMONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, Newla Perils Massachusetts.-R. & J. Adams, Fall Richards, Rey MASSACHUSETTS.—R. & J. Adams, feet in Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, fig mouth,—George W. Benson, Northemples, left Levy, Laurence.
RHODE-ISLAND.—Amaraney Paine, Provided.
William Adams.

RHODE-ISLAND.—Amaraney Paine, Princ, Princ, Paine, Princ, Paine, Princ, Paine, Princ, Princ,

"This instrument may be obtained at the establish